The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Another Surprise of a Party of Our Cavalry.

Several of Them Taken Prisoners.

The Details from Gen. Burnside Regarding the Surprise of the Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The Commanding Officer Dismissed from the Service.

Reports of Deserters from the Rebel Army.

WHY FREDERICKSBURG WAS NOT SHELLED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3.

All's o'clock yesterday morning parts of two companies, numbering in all sixty men belonging to the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Capt. Wilson, who were stationed at King George Court House, were attacked by about 300 rebels, who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats, at a place between the mouth of the Court House, from the opposite side of the river, and the main body of the rebels. Surprised at the early moment, and there is reason to believe that some of them will yet return. Capt. Wilson is among the missing. How many are killed and wounded is not known. The enemy took three Good Citizens living in King George County, and who had applied to General to protect their property, and were known to be among the attacking party. They therefore gave the information which led to the attack.

The following order will issued to-day by Gen. Burnside: All officers who may be guilty of such gross neglect of duty, will then be promptly dealt with, without reference to rank.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Nov. 3.

Colonel Simon Kilpatrick, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, while in charge of a cavalry picket on the 1st of November, having by his negligence allowed the rebel cavalry to surprise and capture the party to be surprised, is ordered to be dismissed and a sentence of his crime to be read to his regiment, is ordered to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Treasury to be given for disgraceful and unmerciful conduct.

The Commanding General knows and believes that a lack of discipline in the regiment and brigade to which the officer belonged did not warrant him in so severe a sentence of crime.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

A flag of truce was sent over the river this morning for the purpose of conveying free dispatches of Dr. Stephen Conrad, of Fredericksburgh.

Reports from the rebels continue to arrive daily, they represent their army to be being very destitute, particularly in clothing. No mail seems has been heard since they left Maryland.

Work on under way was begun by Gen. Lee that night, which, if not taken, shows should make occupation from the new blood, otherwise to the daily [illegible]

WHY THE CITY WAS NOT SHELLED.

The Richmond Whig publishes the concluding letter of the correspondence between Gen. Burnside and the authorities of Fredericksburgh, which shows why the latter in that the city was not evacuated. The following is Gen. Burnside's reply to the Mayor's letter relating to evacuation the town:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, VA., Nov. 21, 1862.

To the Mayor and Common Council, Fredericksburgh, Va.:

I am authorized to say that so long as no hostile demonstration is made from the town it will not be shelled. I have also to say that there will be no army upon the town before 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, VA., Nov. 22, 1862.

To the Mayor and Common Council, Fredericksburgh, Va.:

I have received your letter of last night, in which you have given you for my letter of last night. Mr. Fenton will meet a Committee or representative from your town to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Lacey House.

Mr. Fenton will only for the civil authorities of Fredericksburgh, but I have no objection to your having a Committee with him. I shall be ready to receive the Committee at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, if you prefer it, and shall send a messenger to you to-day to inform you of the time. I shall be ready to receive the Committee, or, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, shall be ready to give my reasons

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Extracts from the Report of Secretary Stanton.

A detailed synopsis of the report of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, was given in the Times of yesterday. From an official copy, which reached us subsequently, we derive the following extracts, which give the language of the Report in regard to all the leading topics discussed.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

A ... survey of the whole field of operations, ... that, whatever disasters our arms ... at particular points, a great ... has been made since the commencement of the war. When it began the ... were in possession of Norfolk, and every port ... Southern coast. They held the Mississippi ... to New-Orleans. Now, the blockaded ports of Charleston and Mobile only remain to ... on the seaboard; and New-Orleans and ... have been wrested from them. Their ... of Vicksburgh obstructs the Mississippi, but it is of them of no commercial use. ... strongholds on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers have been captured. Gen. Andrew Johnson, as Military Governor of Tennessee, holds Nashville. The enemy have been driven from Kentucky, West Tennessee, Missouri, part of Arkansas, and are fleeing before Grant in Mississippi. And all their hopes of Maryland are cut off. In ... political and strategical points of view, more success has attended the Union cause than ever witnessed upon so large a theatre, in the same brief period, against so formidable an enemy.

The Union forces are now in the field, under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute and eager to be led against the enemy, and to crush the rebellion by a vigorous Winter campaign. The armies of the Potomac and of the West stand ready to vie with each other in quick and heavier blows against the enemy. Taught by experience the ruin of inaction and the hazard of delay, a spirit of earnest activity seems to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited. In the numerous battles and engagements that have occurred, our troops in general displayed the courage and determination that should inspire officers and soldiers fighting in defence of their Government. Many gallant lives have been lost, and many brave and distinguished officers have fallen. For ... deep sorrow is felt by the Government and people of the United States. A detailed report of those who have fallen in battle, or have distinguished themselves in the field, will be presented to you as soon as all the necessary official reports can be obtained. Some promotions in reward of gallant service have already been made from the ranks, and to high command; others have been delayed for want of the report of subordinate commanders, in order that promotion may be governed, not by partiality or prejudice, but upon due consideration of relative merit. By a resolution of Congress passed at the last session, the President was authorized to distribute two thousand medals to private soldiers of distinguished merit. From different specimens a selection has been made, and the medals are to be ready in January for distribution.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of disloyal practices tending to discourage enlistments, and the Government was urged to adopt measures of protection by temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts. To that end, Provost-Marshals were appointed in some of the States upon the nomination of their Governors, to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by your order. By order of the Department arrests were forbidden unless authorized by the State Executive or by the Judge-Advocate. Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred, and when brought to the notice of the Department, the parties have been immediately discharged. By a recent order, all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments, or for disloyal practices, in States where the quotas of volunteers and militia are filled up, have been released. Other persons arrested by military commanders and sent from Departments where their presence was deemed dangerous to the public safety, have been discharged upon parole to be of good behavior, and do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States.

While military arrests of disloyal persons form the subject of complaint in some States, the discharge of such persons is complained of in other States.

It has been the aim of the Department to avoid any encroachments upon individual rights as far as might be consistent with public safety and the preservation of the Government. But reflecting minds will perceive that no greater encouragement can be given to the enemy, no more dangerous act of hostility can be perpetrated in this war, than efforts to prevent recruiting and enlistments for the armies, upon whose strength national existence depends. The expectations of the rebel leaders, and their sympathizers in loyal States, that the call for volunteers would not be answered, and that the draft could not be enforced, have failed, and nothing is left but to clamor at the means by which their hopes have been frustrated, and to strive to disarm the Government in future, if, in the chances of war, another occasion for increasing the military force should arise.

Beside aiding State authorities respecting draft and enlistment, another important duty is assigned to the Provost-Marshals. The army returns and the report of the General-in-Chief show that a large number of officers and enlisted soldiers who are drawing pay and rations are improperly absent from their posts. The pursuit of such persons, and their compulsory return to duty, is a necessary function of a Provost-Marshal, and such number only as may be required for that purpose will be retained in the service. The pay and bounty required by act of Congress to recruits have offered strong temptations to practice fraud upon the Government by false returns upon the muster-rolls, and false charges for subsistence. Diligent efforts are being made for the detection of all such practices, and to bring the guilty parties—some of whom have held respectable stations in society—before a proper civil or military tribunal as soon as the necessary preliminary investigation by the Judge-Advocate can be completed. The same course is being pursued in respect to fraudulent contractors and disbursing officers.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

In general terms it may be stated that the issues by the Ordnance Department include 1,926 field and siege, and 1,206 fortification cannon, 7,294 gun carriages, caissons, mortar beds, traveling forges and battery wagons, 1,276,686 small arms, 987,291 sets of equipments and accoutrements, and 213,991,127 rounds of ammunition for artillery and small arms, still leaving large supplies of ordnance stores at the arsenals and depôts. The breaking out of the rebellion found us with insufficient supplies for the forces thereby rendered necessary, and without the means of their immediate procurement from our public arsenals and the private manufacturers, fitted and ready for such work. The policy of the Department to procure all such supplies of home manufacture could not be rigidly followed, and recourse was had to purchases and importations from abroad in order to meet pressing requirements. The vast demand, suddenly springing up, without any immediate increase of the supply, led to speculations and exorbitant price. On a report from the Ordnance Bureau, in respect to outstanding contracts for arms, I appointed a commission to investigate these matters, and their report is herewith submitted. The measures which have been adopted to procure such supplies, by increasing the capacity of our public arsenals and developing the private sources of home manufacture, will soon enable this Department to obtain supplies of this description, independently of importations from abroad, and at fair and reasonable rates.

The subject of arming the fortifications, particularly those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention, and all the means at the disposal of the Department, have been applied to that end, so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other imperative requirements. In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron-clad vessels, comparatively safe from the effects of such batteries as had hitherto been sufficient to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament was carefully revised and amended by a Board of the most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their recommendations into effect.

INSPECTION OF COAST AND FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The attention of the department has been earnestly directed to the forts and fortifications for coast and frontier defence. A thorough inspection of these important works has been made by Gen. Totten, the distinguished chief of engineers. The grants made by Congress for fortifications at its last session amounted to $[illegible] for permanent works, and $750,000 for temporary works. The chief of engineers reports that these sums admitted of very material progress being made at most of the important forts now in process of construction. This has been realized in a number of instances, and in all decided advancement has been effected. Great difficulties have been experienced in obtaining supplies of materials from the quarries, stone-yards, &c., owing to the demands made by the war upon the classes usually employed in this kind of work. Similar trouble has been encountered in procuring transportation for materials.

Much has been done in advancing the state of readiness of our fortifications in the principal commercial harbors for service, in preparing for additional guns, in providing for the reception of armament of very large calibre in the existing batteries, and in placing all in effective condition for defence. Like measures have been observed with reference to naval stations and our frontiers generally.

THE MEDICAL BUREAU.

The Surgeon-General represents that during the past year there has been no epidemics in the army of any severity; that the diseases which affect men in camp have been kept at a low minimum; that scurvy has been almost entirely prevented, and that there have been but few victims of yellow fever.

This Bureau required enlargement and reorganization in many particulars, and some improvements have been made. Others are suggested which require careful consideration.

The operations of the Surgical Department have been aided by humane and benevolent associations. The horrors of battle have been assuaged by ministers of mercy, and it is worthy to be recorded of the medical profession that their services have been voluntarily and gratuitously offered on every occasion. Relief associations in every State have done much to comfort and assist the sick and wounded in camps and hospitals, and their vigilant superintendence has perhaps operated to check the negligence, abuse and fraud that too often prevail even in such institutions. Religious congregations and societies have also tendered to the Government their church buildings for hospitals, while their pastors have ministered to the patients. These matters are proper to be brought to your notice, because, while war stimulates every evil passion, the virtue developed in this great struggle to maintain our national existence should not pass unnoticed.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S BUREAU—EMPLOYMENT OF CONTRABANDS.

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department, upon which, under the law of 17th July providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and in a considerable portion of its field of operations, has thus far suffered from a scant, rather than too great a supply of such labor. In Louisiana, where, at one time, there were apprehensions of embarrassment from the number of refugees, the reserve of a tract of rich land along the railroad to Berwick's Bay, opens up a territory in which many thousands can be profitably employed, if placed under proper regulation and control. At Port Royal such persons have been extensively employed in the work of the Quartermaster's Department, and in cultivating some thousands of acres of the sea islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James River and upon the Potomac, in the fortifications of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, in the landing and shipping of stores, they have been of great service, and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply available.

THE NEGRO POPULATION OF THE SOUTH—ITS PLACE IN THE WAR.

No aphorism is more universally received than that "the sole object of a just war is to make the enemy feel the evils of his injustice, and by his sufferings amend his ways; he must therefore be attacked in his most accessible quarter." The power of the rebels rests upon their peculiar system of labor, which keeps laborers on their plantations to support owners who are devoting their time and strength to destroy our armies and destroy our Government. Whenever that system is in hostility to the Government, it is, in my opinion, the duty of those conducting the war to strike down the system, and turn against the rebels the productive power that upholds the insurrection. Rightly organized in the recovered territory, the laborers of the rebel States will not only aid in holding fortified positions, but their labor will, as in India, free the white soldier from the most unwholesome exposure of the South. They will cultivate the corn and forage, which will feed our cavalry and artillery horses, and save the country a portion of the enormous burden now attending their purchase and transport from the North. This cultivation would have been of greater advantage to us on the southeastern coast than even that of the great staple of the Sea Islands.

Probably the people who remained on these islands, within protection of our armies, could, under wise control, have supplied all the forage needed this year by the forces in the Department of the South. The full ration for a horse weighs twenty-six pounds, that of a soldier three pounds. An army, well organized and equipped for active operations, with a due proportion of cavalry, artillery and baggage trains, will have not less than one horse or mule to every four soldiers; so that the weight of food for the animals is more than double that of the rations of the men.

How important an aid, how great an economy, in a long contest, therefore, would there be in raising by this cheap labor the greater part of the forage alone for the Southern Department, thus for a greater portion of our wants, transferring the base of supplies now at New-York to Hilton Head or New-Orleans.

The Department has found it difficult to transfer this labor from one part of the seat of war to another. Local and family ties seem to be very strong with these people, and with all their faith in the power and good will of our military commanders, it was found difficult to get volunteer laborers to leave Port Royal for other depots.

A population of four millions true to the interests of the Union, with slight assistance from the army, will, under proper regulation and government, be of the greatest assistance in holding the territory once recovered. The principal staples of the South are the product exclusively of their labor. If protected upon the lands they have heretofore cultivated, with some organization, and with support from small detachments of loyal troops, they would not only produce much of what is needed to feed our armies and their trains, but they would forever cut off from the rebellion the resources of a country thus occupied.

The rebel armies move with ease through portions of the Border States, living upon the country in which our commanders find no supplies. The people bring forth their hoards and offer them to the rebels for sale or gift. Protect the laboring population, who are the majority in the greater part of the South, in the possession of the land and its products, and this great advantage will, for whatever portion of the country we occupy, be transferred to us. As soon as the coast is thoroughly occupied, and the people organized, trade will revive. Cotton, rice, sugar, and other products will be exchanged by the producer for what he needs. Their wants will be supplied direct from the Northern factories, and the cultivation of the great staples will enable them to pay for what they use. A perfectly free trade may thus again grow up between the North and the South, and with greater or less rapidity it will spread over the whole country as our forces succeed in meeting and dispersing the rebel armies.

The greater part of the whole country which formerly produced the sea island cotton is now thoroughly restored to the Union. The laborers are there—the soil and climate. It needs only assurance of protection to revive the cultivation of the staple, as well as to produce vast quantities of corn and forage for our troops. Since this war must be conducted by marches and battles and sieges, why neglect the best means to make them successful and their result permanent? It is worthy of notice that thus far the portions of territory which, once recovered, we have most firmly held, are precisely those in which the greatest proportion of colored men are found. By their assistance, our armies will be able permanently to operate in and occupy the country; and in labor for the army, in raising its and their own supplies, full occupation can be given them, and with this there will be neither occasion nor temptation to them to emigrate to a northern and less congenial climate.

Judging by experience, no colored man will leave his home in the South, if protected in that home. All possibility of competition from negro labor in the North is avoided by giving to the negro protection and employment upon the soil which they have thus far cultivated, and the right to which has been vacated by the original proprietors, deeply involved in the crimes of treason and rebellion. No great territory has been permanently reduced without depriving the leaders of its people of their lands and property. It is these that give power and influence. Few men have the commanding genius and talent to exercise dangerous influence over their fellow men without the adventitious aid of money and of property. By striking down this system of compulsory labor, which enables the leaders of the rebellion to control the resources of the people, the rebellion would die of itself.

Under no circumstances has any disposition to servile insurrection been exhibited by the colored population in any Southern State, while a strong loyalty to the Federal Government has been displayed on every occasion, and against every discouragement. By the means suggested, the rebellion may be disarmed and subdued swiftly and effectually, and the lives of our own people saved from slaughter on the battle-field. By the occupation of all their forts on the Mississippi and the sea-coast, a market will be opened in every rebel State for the industry of our people to supply the wants of the army, and also of a loyal population, in exchange for the valuable products of their labor. Another point of attack is by armed settlements upon the vacant Government lands in Florida and Texas. Thousands, in the Northern and Western States, are impatiently waiting the signal of military movement to plant their homes in the vast territory of this continent, and bring it back to the Union, as loyal States. So far from the Southern States being invincible, no enemy was ever so vulnerable, if the means at hand are employed against them. If your proposition for compensated emancipation, and a voluntary return to loyalty, be blindly rejected, still the proper application of the means at command of the Government cannot fail to accomplish the suppression of the rebellion and a restoration of those peaceful relations which were designed to be established forever on this continent by the Union of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To the President.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. HALLECK.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, 1862.

THE ARMY ON THE JAMES.

Sir: In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations since the 23d of July last, when, in compliance with the President's order, I assumed the command of the army as General-in-Chief. The first thing to which my attention was called on my arrival here was the condition of the army at Harrison's Landing, on the James River. I immediately visited Gen. McClellan's headquarters for consultation. I left Washington on the 24th and returned on the 27th. The main object of this consultation was to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to favor some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Pope on some other line. Not being familiar with the position and numbers of the troops in Virginia, and on the coast, I took the President's estimate of the largest number of reinforcements that could be sent to the Army of the Potomac. On the day of my arrival at Harrison's Landing, Gen. McClellan was of opinion that he would require at least 50,000 additional troops. I informed him that this number could not possibly be sent, that I was not authorized to promise him over 20,000, and that I could not well see how even that number could be safely withdrawn from other places. He took the night for considering the matter, and informed me the next morning that he would make the attempt upon Richmond with the additional 20,000, but immediately on my return to Washington he telegraphed that he would require 35,000, a force which it was impossible to send him without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless. The only alternative now left was to withdraw the Army of the Potomac to some position where it could unite with that of Gen. Pope, and cover Washington at the same time that it operated against the enemy. After full consultation with my officers, I determined to attempt this junction on the Rappahannock, by bringing McClellan's forces to Aquia Creek. Accordingly, on the 30th July I telegraphed to him to send away his sick as quickly as possible, preparatory to a movement of his troops. This was preliminary to the withdrawal of his entire army, which was ordered by telegraph on the 3d of August. In order that the transfer to Aquia Creek might be made as rapidly as possible, I authorized Gen. McClellan to assume control of all the vessels in the James River and Chesapeake Bay, of which there was then a vast fleet. The Quartermaster-General was also requested to send to that point all the transports that could be procured. On the 5th I received a protest from Gen. McClellan, dated the 4th, against the removal of the army from Harrison's Landing, a copy of which is annexed, marked Exhibit No. 1, with my reply on the 6th, marked Exhibit No. 2. On the 1st of August I ordered Gen. Burnside to immediately embark his troops at Newport's News, transfer them to Aquia Creek, and take position opposite Fredericksburgh. This officer moved with great promptness, and reached Aquia Creek on the night of the 3d. His troops were immediately landed, and the transports sent back to Gen. McClellan.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

About this time I received information that the enemy was preparing a large force to drive back Gen. Pope, and attack either Washington or Baltimore. The information was so direct and trustworthy that I could not doubt its correctness. This gave me serious uneasiness for the safety of the Capital and Maryland, and I repeatedly urged upon Gen. McClellan the necessity of promptly moving his army so as to form a junction with that of Gen. Pope. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing, however, was not commenced till the 14th, eleven days after it was ordered.

Greatly discouraged at the prospect of timely aid from that quarter, I authorized Gen. Pope to order the main forces of Gen. Cox in Western Virginia, with all possible dispatch by railroad to join him near Washington. To facilitate the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, and to gain time by a demonstration against the enemy, Gen. Pope pushed his forces across the Rappahannock, occupied Culpepper and threatened Gordonsville. Jackson's and Ewell's forces were hurried to the Rapidan, and on the 9th of August encountered Banks's Corps at Cedar Mountain. A hard-fought battle ensued, and on the arrival of reinforcements from the corps of Gens. McDowell and Sigel, the enemy fell back upon the Rapidan and Gordonsville.

On the 16th our cavalry surprised a party of the enemy near Louisa Court-house, and captured important dispatches, showing that Lee was moving, by forced marches, the main body of the rebel army to attack Pope, before a junction could be formed between him and the Army of the Potomac. On the 16th, I telegraphed to Gen. Pope not to cross the Rapidan, and advised him to take position in rear of the Rappahannock, where he could be more easily reinforced. He commenced the movement on the 17th, and by the morning of the 18th had most of his forces behind that river, prepared to hold its passes as long as possible. He had been reinforced by King's Division and a part of Burnside's corps, under Gen. Reno, from Fredericksburgh. I also directed Gen. Burnside to occupy Richard's and Barnett's Fords, which were between him and Gen. Pope's main army.

THE REBELS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The enemy made several attempts to cross at different points on the Rappahannock, but was always repulsed, and our troops succeeded in holding the line of this river for eight days. It was hoped that during this time sufficient forces from the Army of the Potomac would reach Aquia Creek to enable us to prevent any further advance of Lee, and eventually, with the combined armies, to drive him back upon Richmond. On the 24th he made a flank movement, and crossed a portion of his forces at Waterloo Bridge, about twelve miles above the Rappahannock Railroad station. Pope directed an attack upon the forces which had crossed the river, hoping to cut them off, but the enemy escaped with no great loss. The annexed telegram from Gen. Pope, marked Exhibit No. 3, and dated the 25th, gives his views of the condition of affairs at that date. The enemy, however, had not fallen back, as he supposed, but on being repulsed at Waterloo Bridge, had moved further up the river and entered the valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. The object of this movement was evidently to get in Pope's rear, and cut off his supplies from Washington.

Anticipating this danger, I had telegraphed to Gen. Pope on the 23d: "By no means expose your railroad communication with Alexandria. It is of the utmost importance in sending your supplies and reinforcements." On the 26th I telegraphed: "If possible to attack the enemy in flank, do so; but the main object now is to ascertain his position." From this time till the 30th I had no communication with Gen. Pope, the telegraph lines being cut at Kettle Run by a part of Jackson's corps under Ewell, which had marched around Pope's right and attacked his rear.

Finding it doubtful whether we could hold Rappahannock long enough to effect this junction of the two armies, I had directed a part of the Peninsula forces to land at Alexandria and move out by railroad as rapidly as possible. As soon as I had heard that the enemy had turned Gen. Pope's right flank and forced him to change his front, I ordered the remainder of the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and directed Gen. Burnside to prepare to evacuate Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek. I determined, however, to hold this position as long as possible for a base of future operations.

THE BATTLES.

Gen. Pope's dispositions at this juncture were well planned. The corps of McDowell and Sigel, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Reynolds, were pushed forward to Gainesville, Reno and Kearny were directed upon Greenwich, while Hooker's Division were sent against Ewell along the railroad. Unfortunately, however, the movement was too late, as a large detachment of Lee's army was already east of Thoroughfare Gap. Hooker encountered the enemy near Kettle Run, and a sharp engagement ensued. This gallant division drove Ewell a distance of five miles, the enemy leaving their dead, and many of their wounded, on the field. As McDowell, Sigel and Reynolds had reached their positions, there was now every prospect that Jackson would be destroyed before reinforcements could come to his relief.

On the evening of the 27th, Gen. Pope ordered Gen. Porter to be at Bristow's Station by daylight on the morning of the 28th, with Morell's, and also directed him to communicate to Banks the order to move forward to Warrenton Junction. All trains were ordered this side of Cedar Run, and to be protected by a regiment of infantry, and a section of artillery. For some unexplained reasons Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th.

Heintzelman's corps pressed forward to Manassas on the morning of the 28th, and forced Jackson to retreat across Bull Run by the Centreville turnpike. McDowell had succeeded in checking Lee at Thoroughfare Gap, but the latter took the road from Hopeville to Newmarket, and hastened to the relief of Jackson, who was already in rapid retreat. A portion of McDowell's corps encountered the retreating column on the afternoon of the 28th, near Warrenton turnpike, and a severe, but successful engagement ensued. Jackson was again attacked on the 29th, near the old battle-ground of July, 1861. Knowing that Longstreet was not distant, he made a most desperate stand. The fight continued nearly all day, and was terminated only by darkness. We had gained considerable ground, but nothing was decided when the battle closed. It was renewed the next morning, and after another day's hard fighting, our forces fell back behind Bull Run, the enemy not attempting any pursuit. Two days later, however, he threw a considerable force between Chantilly and Germantown to turn Pope's right. Hooker dislodged them after a short but severe engagement, in which Brig.-Gens. Kearny and Stevens, two of our very best officers, were killed. Pope's army had been reinforced by the corps of Franklin and Sumner, and no further apprehensions were felt for its safety.

During the operations of the previous week, of which we received very favorable but not trustworthy accounts, every effort was made to push forward supplies and reinforcements to Gen. Pope's army. The troops from the Peninsula were ordered not to wait for transportation, but to march immediately to the field of battle. Some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable. Our losses in these battles were very heavy, both in life and materials, but as no official reports have been received, except a brief sketch from Gen. Pope, marked Exhibit No. 4, I have no means of ascertaining their extent. Gen. Pope was transferred to another Department before the reports of his subordinates could be received; probably they will soon be handed in. Most of the troops actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but some of them could not be brought into action at all. Many thousands straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy, so as to be paroled as prisoners of war.

In order to reorganize the different corps, get the stragglers back into their ranks, and to supply deficiencies of ammunition, clothing, etc., caused by recent losses, Gen. Pope requested and received directions to bring his army within the defences of Washington, which were then under the command of Gen. McClellan. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d, without loss. Gen. Pope being second in command of the united forces, applied to be relieved, and was transferred to another Department. Although this short and active campaign was, from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it had accomplished the great and important object of covering the Capital till troops could be collected for its defence. Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Seeing that the attack upon Washington would now be futile, Lee pushed his main army across the Potomac, for a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Gen. McClellan was directed to pursue him with all troops which were not required for the defence of Washington. Several corps were immediately thrown out in observation at Darnestown and Leesboro', and most of his army was in motion by the 5th of September. A portion entered Frederick on the 12th. As the campaign was to be carried on in the Department commanded by Major-Gen. Wool, I directed Gen. McClellan to assume control of all troops within his reach, without regard to Departmental lines. The garrisons of Winchester and Martinsburgh had been withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer of that post had been advised by my chief of staff to mainly continue his defence, in case he was attacked by superior forces, to the position of Maryland Heights, which could have been held a long time against overwhelming numbers. To withdraw him entirely from that position, with the great body of Lee's forces between him and our army, would not only expose the garrison to capture, but all the artillery and stores collected at that place must either be destroyed or left to the enemy. The only feasible plan was for him to hold his position until Gen. McClellan could relieve him, or open a communication so that he could evacuate it in safety. These views were communicated both to Gen. McClellan and to Col. Miles.

THE BATTLES OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND ANTIETAM.

The left of Gen. McClellan's army pursued a part of the enemy's forces to the South Mountains, where, on the 14th, he made a stand. A severe battle ensued, the enemy being defeated and driven from his position with heavy loss. Lee's army then fell back behind Antietam Creek, a few miles above its mouth, and took a position admirably suited for defence. Our army attacked him on the 16th, and a hotly contested battle was fought on that and the ensuing day, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel forces. On the night of the 17th our troops slept on the field which they had so bravely won. On the 18th neither party renewed the attack, and in the night of the 18th and 19th Gen. Lee withdrew his army to the south side of the Potomac. Our loss in the several battles on South Mountains and at Antietam was 1,742 killed, 8,066 wounded, and 913 missing, making a total of 10,721. Gen. McClellan estimates the enemy's loss at nearly 30,000; but their own accounts give their loss at about 14,000 in killed and wounded.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

On the approach of the enemy to Harper's Ferry, the officer in command on Maryland Heights destroyed his artillery and abandoned his post, and on the 15th, Col. Miles surrendered Harper's Ferry, with only a slight resistance, and within hearing of the guns of Gen. McClellan's army. As this whole matter has been investigated and reported upon by a military commission, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the disgraceful surrender of the post and army under Col. Miles' command. Gen. McClellan's preliminary report of his operations in Maryland, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, is submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 5. No reports of his subordinate officers have been submitted.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DELAYS.

From the 17th of September till the 26th of October, McClellan's main army remained on the north bank of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh and Harper's Ferry. The total inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret. Your letter of the 27th, and my reply on the 28th of October, in regard to the alleged causes of this unfortunate delay, I submit herewith, marked Exhibit No. 6. In reply to the telegraphic order of the 6th of October, quoted in my letter of the 28th, above referred to, Gen. McClellan disapproved of the plan of crossing the Potomac south of the Blue Ridge, and said that he would cross at Harper's Ferry, and advance upon Winchester. He, however, did not begin to cross till the 26th of October, and then at Berlin.

The passage occupied several days, and was completed about the 3d of November. What caused him to change his views, or what his plan of campaign was, I am ignorant, for about this time he ceased to communicate with me in regard to his operations, sending his reports directly to the President. On the 5th inst., he received the written order of the President relieving Gen. McClellan and placing Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac. This order was transmitted by a special messenger, who delivered it to Gen. McClellan at Rectortown on the 7th.

GEN. BUELL'S CAMPAIGN.

When I left the Department of the Mississippi in July last, the main body of the army under Maj.-Gen. Buell was between Huntsville and Stevenson, moving toward Chattanooga, for which place they had left Corinth about the 10th of June. Maj.-Gen. Curtis' forces were at Helena, Arkansas, and those under Brig.-Gen. Schofield in Southwestern Missouri. The central army, under Maj.-Gen. Grant, occupying the line of West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, extended from Memphis to Iuka, and protected the railroads from Columbus south, which were then our only channels of supply. These several armies spread along a line of some 600 miles from the western borders of Arkansas to Cumberland Gap, and occupying a strip of country more than 100 miles in width, from which the enemy's forces had recently been expelled, were rapidly decreasing in strength from the large numbers of soldiers sent home on account of real or pretended disability.

On the other hand, the enemy's armies were greatly increased by an arbitrary and rigidly enforced conscription. With their superiority in numbers and discipline, they boldly determined to reoccupy Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, and, if possible, to invade the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, while our attention was distracted by the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and an extended Indian insurrection on the Western frontiers. This plan had very many chances of success; but the timely order of the President, of Aug. 4, calling for additional forces, and the patriotic response of the people of the Northwest, thwarted the enemy's well-formed calculations.

Gen. Bragg suddenly transferred a large part of his army from Tupelo, Miss., through the States of Alabama and Georgia, reached Chattanooga in advance of Gen. Buell, turned his left, and rapidly crossing the State of Tennessee, entered Kentucky by Munfordsville and Lebanon.

Gen. Buell fell back upon Nashville, without giving the enemy battle—then followed, or rather moved parallel with Bragg, who, after capturing our garrison at Munfordsville, turned off from the main road to Louisville, along which Gen. Buell passed—the latter reaching Louisville without any engagement. Another column of the enemy had moved from East Tennessee, after blockading Cumberland Gap, upon Lexington, and threatened Cincinnati. A small force of our raw troops, which had been pushed forward to Richmond, Ky., under Maj.-Gen. Nelson, were met by the enemy and completely routed. In the meantime, every effort had been made to collect new troops at Cincinnati and Louisville, and to fortify these places against a *coup de main*.

To give confidence to the new levies, a portion of Gen. Grant's army was withdrawn from Mississippi and sent to Kentucky and Cincinnati. No attack was attempted by the enemy.

Major-Gen. Buell left Louisville on the 1st of October, with an army of about 100,000 men in pursuit of Bragg. The latter engaged a part of Gen. Buell's army at Perryville, about 10 o'clock on the 8th of October. A general battle ensued, and was continued till dark; it was mainly fought by Major-Gen. McCook's corps; the enemy retreated during the night; the losses were heavy on both sides, but no official reports of the numbers engaged or the losses on either side have been received. After this battle, the main army of the rebels retreated to East Tennessee; Gen. Buell pursued it as far as Mount Vernon, or London, then fell back to the line from Louisville to Nashville. Here Major-Gen. Rosecrans superseded him in the command by the orders of the President. As the Secretary of War has ordered a military commission to investigate the operations of Gen. Buell in this campaign, it would be obviously improper for me to express any opinion, unless specially directed to do so.

The command of Brig.-Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap, abandoned that place, and retreated to the Ohio River. The alleged cause of this retreat was the want of supplies. The commanding officer, however, had just before reported that he had several weeks' provisions, and under no circumstances would he surrender that important post. An investigation of this matter has been ordered.

The withdrawal of a considerable part of Gen. Grant's army to reinforce Gen. Buell, and to occupy Zanesville and Cincinnati, induced the enemy to renew operations in Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee.

IN TENNESSEE.

A force of some 5,000 or 6,000 men was sent to attack Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., and by destroying the railroad to cut off all connection between Memphis and Corinth. The head of the enemy's column was met about four miles south of Bolivar on the 30th of August, and a brisk skirmish ensued. On the 31st a portion of the enemy's forces was engaged and repulsed near Meadow Station. On the 1st of September the fight was renewed at Britton's Lane, on the Denmark Road, and continued till night, when the enemy retreated south across the Hatchie, leaving 179 dead and wounded on the field. Our loss was 5 killed, 78 wounded, and 92 prisoners and missing.

In the early part of October, Gen. Price advanced with a large force and took possession of Iuka, a small town on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 21 miles southeast of Corinth. The garrison, too weak to attempt resistance, fell back on Corinth. As the occupation of this place by the enemy cut off all connection between the forces of Gen. Grant and Gen. Buell, the former determined to attack and drive him from that position. Grant's forces moved in two columns, one on the north of the town under Maj.-Gen. Ord, and the other on the south, under Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans. The enemy, finding himself likely to be surrounded, left the town and attacked the column of Gen. Rosecrans about 4 P. M. on the 19th of October. The engagement lasted until dark, Hamilton's Division sustaining the brunt of the battle. Our men fought with great bravery and completely routed the enemy, who fled in confusion, leaving their dead and most of their wounded on the field. We buried 265 dead, took 700 or 800 wounded, and captured 361 prisoners, over 1,600 stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of stores. Our loss was 108 killed, 611 wounded, and 17 missing. The retreating foe was pursued only a few miles.

On the 30th of October, Gen. Grant ascertained that Gens. Price and Van Dorn were concentrating their forces at Ripley, with the probable intention of attacking Corinth. The enemy crossed the Hatchie River, and took possession of the railroad north of Corinth, thus cutting off all direct communication with Jackson and Bolivar. He then advanced toward Corinth, and some skirmishing took place on the 2d of November.

Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans commanded our forces at Corinth, which consisted of the divisions of Brig.-Gens. Hamilton, McKean, Davies and Stanley. The first three were placed in line of battle near the old rebel intrenchments, and the last held in reserve in the town. The skirmishing was renewed on the morning of the 3d, and by 10 or 11 o'clock the engagement became pretty general and continued until dark. It was fiercely renewed on the morning of the 4th, and fought with varied success till near noon, when the rebels were defeated and driven from the field, leaving their dead and many of their wounded. The enemy's forces were commanded by Gens. Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villepigue and Rust, and their number estimated at about 38,000, or nearly double those of Gen. Rosecrans. Their loss in killed was 1,423, which would give, by the usual proportion, 5,692 wounded. We took 2,268 prisoners, among whom were 137 officers. We also captured 14 stand of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, 3,300 stand of arms, and ammunition, accoutrements, &c. Our loss was 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing. This great disparity of numbers in killed and wounded resulted in part from the fact that a portion of our men fought behind the intrenched batteries. Maj.-Gen. Grant had ordered a brigade of four regiments, under Brig.-Gen. McPherson, from Jackson to Corinth. Finding the railroad interrupted at Bethel, the latter turned to the left and reached Corinth on the 4th, by the Farmington road, thus marching nearly around the enemy, and forming a timely junction with Gen. Rosecrans.

Other forces from Jackson and Bolivar, under Brig.-Gen. Hurlbert, were directed to march on Corinth by way of Middleton and Pocahontas, to cut off the enemy's retreat in that direction. They encountered the enemy on the Hatchie River, on the morning of the 5th, and as Brig.-Gen. Hurlbert was making disposition for an attack, Maj.-Gen. Ord arrived upon the field, and assumed command, but being wounded about 11 A. M., he again relinquished it to Gen. Hurlbert. The battle continued till about 3½ P. M., when the enemy retreated south, crossing the Hatchie at Crum's Mills, about six miles further up the river. Our loss was 50 killed, 498 wounded, and 17 missing. Gen. Hurlbert did not attempt any pursuit, and Gen. Rosecrans did not leave Corinth till the morning of the 5th. The enemy therefore effected his escape, but was followed for a distance of about sixty miles without being overtaken.

Gen. Grant afterward led his forces South as far as Holly Springs, and drove the enemy across the Tallahatchie. This operation was attended with several brisk skirmishes, in all of which our troops were victorious. These operations have restored peace in Western Tennessee. The official reports of the operations of Gen. Grant's army are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. [illegible].

IN MISSOURI.

The [illegible] by Gen. Curtis of a large part of his army in Arkansas, prevented the execution of the military operations which had been ordered in the latter State. In Missouri the forces, under Brig.-Gen. Schofield, not only broke up and destroyed numerous guerrilla bands, but defeated the rebel army in several engagements near the southwestern corner of the State, and drove it across the Boston Mountains, in Arkansas. I cannot give the details of these engagements, as no official reports have been received.

IN MINNESOTA.

The Indian tribes in the Northwest, and more particularly in Minnesota, incited, it is said, by rebel emissaries, committed numerous murders and other outrages on the frontiers during the latter part of the Summer. These savages were vigorously attacked by a volunteer force under Brig.-Gen. Sibley, and defeated in several well-fought battles on the upper waters of the Minnesota River. These vigorous proceedings struck terror among the Indians, and put an end to hostilities in that quarter for the present season. It is quite possible that these hostilities will be renewed in the coming Spring, and preparations will be made accordingly.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

In the Department of the Gulf, the withdrawal of our flotilla from before Vicksburgh enabled the enemy to concentrate a considerable force on Baton Rouge, which was then held by Brig.-Gen. Williams. The attack was made on the 5th of August with greatly superior forces, under the rebel Gen. Breckinridge. Gen. Williams gained a most signal victory, but fell in the fight. Our loss was 90 killed and 250 wounded. We buried 300 of the enemy's dead, left upon the field. On the [illegible] of August the garrison of Baton Rouge was withdrawn to New-Orleans. On the 24th of October Gen. Butler sent a force, under Brig.-Gen. Weitzel, to operate on the west bank of the Mississippi, in the La Fourche district. He engaged a considerable body of the enemy on the 27th, about nine miles from Donaldsonville, and defeated them, with the loss of their commander, a large number of killed and wounded, and 208 prisoners. Our loss was 18 killed and 68 wounded. This victory opened the whole of that part of the country. Gen. Butler's reports of the military operations in his department are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 7.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

In the Department of the South the only military operations which have been undertaken were the reconnoissances of the Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie rivers. These expeditions, under Brig.-Gen. Brannan and Col. Barton, encountered a considerable force of the enemy on the 22d of October, and engagements ensued, in which we lost 32 killed and 180 wounded. The official reports of these engagements are submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 8.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Department of North Carolina our force has also been too small to attempt any important offensive operations. On the 6th of September a party of the enemy surprised the garrison of Washington, but were soon driven out. Our loss was 8 killed and 36 wounded, and that of the enemy 33 killed and about 100 wounded. Several successful reconnoissances have been made into the interior. The official reports of the affair at Washington are marked Exhibit No. 9.

TO SUMMARIZE.

It is seen from this brief summary of military operations during the last three or four months that while our soldiers have generally fought with bravery, and gained many important battles, these victories have not produced the usual results. In many instances the defeated foe was not followed from the battle-field, and even where a pursuit was attempted it almost invariably failed to effect the capture or destruction of any part of the retreating army. This is a matter which requires serious and careful consideration. A victorious army is supposed to be in a condition to pursue its defeated foe with advantage, and, during such pursuit, to do him serious, if not fatal injury. This result has usually been attained in other countries. Is there any reason why it should not be expected in this? It is easily understood that in a country like that between Yorktown and Richmond, in the thickly-wooded swamps of Mississippi and Louisiana, that a retreating force, by felling trees across the roads and destroying bridges over deep and marshy grounds, can effectually prevent any rapid pursuit. The one, in a few minutes, blocks up or destroys roads, which the other cannot clear or repair for hours, or even days. The pursuer has very little hope of overtaking his flying foe. But this reasoning is not applicable to Maryland and the greater part of Virginia, Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. It must be admitted that in these theatres of war the rebel armies have exhibited much more mobility and activity than our own. Not only do they outmarch us, both in advance and retreat, but on two memorable occasions their cavalry have made with impunity the entire circuit of the Army of the Potomac. If it be true that the success of an army depends upon its "arms and its legs," ours has shown itself deficient in the latter of these essential requisites.

This defect has been attributed to our enormous baggage and supply trains, and to a want of training in marches. There is no doubt that the baggage trains of our armies have been excessively large. Every possible effort has been made within the last few weeks to reduce them. But this is no easy task. Once accustomed to a certain amount of transportation, an army is unwilling to do without the luxuries which it supplies in the field. By the recent increase of the army ration, which was previously larger than in any other country, a considerable amount of transportation is employed in moving provisions and supplies which are not necessary for the subsistence of the soldiers.

An examination of the returns of the Quartermaster-General, a few days since, developed the fact that the Army of the Potomac, including the troops around Washington, most of which are without field trains, had 54,000 animals, and that 8,000 of these were employed in transporting ambulances and hospital stores. In addition to all this, the roads, streets and wharves are incumbered with private vehicles used for the transportation of sutler's stores. No matter how large the main body of an army may be, it can never move rapidly with such a mass of impedimenta, and yet speculative projects are almost daily urged on the War Department to increase the immobility of our armies in the field.

Again, our troops, especially those in the East, have been very little accustomed to march at least to that kind of marching usually required by active operations in the field. Absenteeism is

…in all our armies. Hundreds of officers and thousands of men are constantly away from their commands. Many of them are really stragglers and deserters. … the evil, in being caused by … summary dismissals, and if the law could be rigorously enforced against the men, it would soon put an end to desertions. But straggling on the march and in battle, can be prevented only by severe and summary punishment inflicted on the spot. In this and many other important particulars our military laws require revision and amendment. They were mostly enacted for a small army, and for times of peace, and are unsuited to the government of the army we now have, and the war in which we are now engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

THE DOCUMENTS.

EXHIBIT NO. 1—A COPY IN CIPHER.

BERKELEY, Va., Aug. 4—12 M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Your telegram of last evening is received. I must confess that it has caused me the greatest pain I ever experienced, for I am convinced that the order to withdraw this army to Aquia Creek will prove disastrous in the extreme to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Several days are necessary to complete the preparations for so important a movement as this, and while they are in progress, I beg that careful consideration may be given to my statement. This army is now in excellent discipline and condition. We hold a debouche on both banks of the James River, so that we are free to act in any direction, and with the assistance of the gunboats, I consider our communications secure.

We are twenty-five miles from Richmond, and are not likely to meet the enemy in force sufficient to fight a battle until we have reached fifteen to eighteen miles, which brings us, practically within ten miles of Richmond. Our longest line of land transportation would be from this point twenty-five miles, but with the aid of the gunboats we can supply the army by water, during its advance, certainly to within twelve miles of Richmond.

At Aquia Creek we would be seventy-five miles from Richmond, with land transportation all the way. From here to Fortress Monroe is a march of about seventy miles, for I regard it as impracticable to withdraw this army and its material, except by land. The result of the movement would thus be to march one hundred and forty-five miles to reach a point now only twenty-five miles distant, and to deprive ourselves entirely of the powerful aid of the gunboats and water transportation. Add to this the certain demoralization of this army, which would ensue, the terribly depressing effect upon the people of the North, and the strong probability that it would influence foreign Powers to recognize our adversaries; and these appear to me sufficient reasons to make it my imperative duty to urge, in the strongest terms afforded by our language, that this order may be rescinded, and that far from recalling this army, it be promptly reinforced to enable it to resume the offensive.

It may be said that there are no reinforcements available. I point to Gen. BURNSIDE's forces, to that of Gen. POPE, not necessary to maintain a strict defence in front of Washington and Harper's Ferry; to those portions of the Army of the West not required for a strict defence there. Here, directly in front of this army, is the heart of the rebellion. It is here that all our resources should be collected to strike the blow which will determine the fate of this nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here. A decided victory here, and the military strength of the rebellion is crushed. It matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere, here is the true defence of Washington. It is here on the bank of the James River that the fate of the Union should be decided.

Clear in my conviction of right, strong in the consciousness that I have ever been and still am actuated solely by love of my country, knowing that no ambitious or selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war, I do now, what I never did in my life before, I entreat that this order may be rescinded. If my counsel does not prevail, I will with a sad heart obey your order to the utmost of my power, devoting to the movement, one of the utmost delicacy and difficulty, whatever skill I may possess, whatever the result may be, and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebodings. I shall at least have the internal satisfaction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have sought to do the best in my power to arrest disaster from my country.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.
(Official Copy.)
Headquarters Army, Washington, Nov. 23, 1862.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1862.

Major-Gen. George B. McClellan, Commanding, &c., Berkley, Va.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday was received this morning, and I immediately telegraphed a brief reply, promising to write you more fully by mail. You, General, certainly could not have been more pained at receiving my order than I was at the necessity of issuing it. I was advised by high officers, in whose judgment I had great confidence, to make the order immediately on my arrival here, but determined not to do so until I could learn your wishes from a personal interview; and even after that interview I tried every means in my power to avoid withdrawing your army, and delayed my decision as long as I dared to delay it. I assure you, General, it was not a hasty and inconsiderate act, but one that caused me more anxious thought than any other of my life. But after full and mature consideration of all the pros and cons, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the order must be issued. There was to my mind no other alternative.

Allow me to allude to a few of the facts of the case. You and your officers, at our interview, estimated the enemy's forces in and around Richmond at 200,000 men. Since then you and others report that they have received and are receiving large reinforcements from the South. Gen. POPE's army, now covering Washington, is only 40,000. Your effective force is only about 90,000. You are thirty miles from Richmond, and Gen. POPE eighty or ninety. With the enemy directly between you, ready to fall with his superior numbers upon one or the other, as he may elect, neither can reinforce the other in case of such an attack.

If Gen. POPE's army be diminished to reinforce you, Washington, Maryland and Pennsylvania would be left uncovered and exposed. If your forces be reduced to strengthen POPE, you would be too weak to even hold the position you occupy, should the enemy turn round and attack you in full force. In other words, the old army of the Potomac is split into two parts, with the entire force of the enemy directly between them. They cannot be united by land without exposing both to destruction, and yet they must be united. To send POPE's forces by water to the Peninsula is, under present circumstances, a military impossibility. The only alternative is to send the forces on the Peninsula to some point by water, say Fredericksburgh, where the two armies can be united. Let me now allude to some of the objections which you have urged.

You say that to withdraw from the present position will cause the certain demoralization of the army, which is now in excellent discipline and condition. I cannot understand why a simple change of position to a new and by no means distant base, will demoralize an army in excellent discipline, unless the officers themselves assist in the demoralization, which I am satisfied they will not. Your change of front from your extreme right at Hanover Court-house to your present position, was over thirty miles, but I have not heard that it demoralized your troops, notwithstanding the severe losses they sustained in effecting it.

A new base on the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburgh, brings you within about sixty miles of Richmond, and secures a reinforcement of forty or fifty thousand fresh and disciplined troops. The change, with such advantages, will, I think, if properly represented to your army, encourage rather than demoralize your troops. Moreover, you, yourself, suggested that a junction might be effected at Yorktown, but that a flank march across the Peninsula would be more hazardous than to retire to Fort Monroe. You will remember that Yorktown is two or three miles further from Richmond than Fredericksburgh is. Besides, the latter is between Richmond and Washington, and covers Washington from any attack by the enemy.

The political effect of the withdrawal may at first look unfavorable, but I think the public are beginning to understand its necessity, and that they will have much more confidence in a united army than in its separate fragments. But you will reply, Why not reinforce me here, so that I can strike Richmond from my present position? To do this, you said at our interview that you required 50,000 additional troops. I told you that it was impossible to give you so many. You finally thought you would have "some chance" of success with 20,000. But you afterwards telegraphed to me that you would require 35,000, as the enemy was being largely reinforced.

If your estimate of the enemy's strength was correct, your requisition was perfectly reasonable, but it was utterly impossible to fill it until new troops could be enlisted and organized, which would require several weeks. To keep your army in its present position until it could be so reinforced would almost destroy it in that climate. The months of August and September are almost fatal to whites who live on that part of James River; and even after you got the reinforcements asked for you admitted that you must reduce Fort Darling and the river batteries before you could advance on Richmond. It is by no means certain that the reduction of these fortifications would not require considerable time, perhaps as much as those at Yorktown. This delay might not only be fatal to the health of your army, but in the meantime Gen. POPE's forces would be exposed to the heavy blows of the enemy, without the slightest hope of assistance from you.

In regard to the demoralizing effect of a withdrawal from the Peninsula to the Rappahannock, I must remark that a large number of your highest officers—indeed, a majority of those whose opinions have been reported to me—are decidedly in favor of the movement. Even several of those who originally advocated the line of the Peninsula, now advise its abandonment. I have not inquired, and do not desire to know, by whose advice or for what reason the Army of the Potomac was separated into two parts, with the enemy before them. I must take things as I find them. I find our forces divided, and I wish to unite them. Only one feasible plan has been presented for doing this. If you or any one else had presented a better one, I should have adopted it; but all your plans require reinforcements, which it is impossible to give. It is very easy to ask for reinforcements, but it is not so easy to give them when you have no disposable troops at your command.

I have written very plainly, as I understand the case, and I hope you will give me credit for having carefully considered the matter, although I may have arrived at different conclusions from your own.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.
(Official Copy.)
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

(No. 56.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Aug. 26—9 P. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

The column of the enemy alluded to in my dispatch of 12:30 P. M. to-day, passed Gaines Cross-roads, and when last seen, near sunset, was passing to the northeast, under the east base of Buck Mountain, in the direction of Salem and Rectortown. I am inclined to believe that this column is only covering the flank of the main body, which is moving toward Front Royal and Thornton's Gap, though of this I am not certain. I shall push a strong reconnoissance across the river at Waterloo Bridge and Sulphur Springs early in the morning, to ascertain whether the main body of the enemy has really left, and if so, to push forward in their rear. There is certainly no force opposite Rappahannock Station. McDOWELL's is the only corps that it is at all reliable that I have.

SIGEL, you know, is perfectly unreliable, and I suggest that some officer of superior rank be sent to command his army corps. His conduct to-day has occasioned me great dissatisfaction. BANKS' corps is very weak, not amounting to more than 5,000 men, and is much demoralized. KEARNEY's Division is the only one that has yet reached me from Alexandria. I shall, at all events, push McDOWELL's Corps and KEARNEY's Division upon the enemy's rear. If I find my suspicions confirmed in the morning, I shall also put RENO across the river at Rappahannock Station, and direct him to move forward cautiously upon Culpepper. BANKS' Corps must be left somewhere in the rear, to be set up again. SIGEL's Corps, although composed of some of the best fighting material we have, will never do much service under that officer. I will communicate further with you in the morning.

JNO. POPE, Major-General.

Exhibit No. 5 covers Gen. HALLECK's reply to the inquiries of Secretary STANTON, which we published at the time of Gen. McCLELLAN's removal. The text of the following order has not before appeared:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1862.

MAJOR-GEN. McCLELLAN: I am instructed to telegraph you as follows: The President directs that you cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. Your army must move now while the roads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington, and cover the latter by your line of operation, you can be reinforced with 30,000 men. If you move up the Valley of the Shenandoah, not more than 12,000 or 15,000 can be sent to you. The President advises the interior line between Washington and the enemy, but does not order it. He is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. You will immediately report what line you adopt, and when you intend to cross the river. Also, to what point the reinforcements are to be sent. It is necessary that the plan of your operations be positively determined before orders are given for building bridges and repairing railroads. I am directed to add that the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief fully concur with the President in the instructions.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignation of Alderman Dayton—The Board Decline to Receive it—Senator Cornell Nominated for Street Commissioner—The Nomination Confirmed—Robert L. Darragh Appointed Croton Commissioner—Portrait of Gen. McClellan.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President HENRY in the Chair.

A communication from the Mayor was announced immediately after the minutes were read. It was received and laid over, to take up one from Alderman DAYTON, which proved to be his resignation as the member from the Ninth District, and was dated Tuesday.

The Chair was about to put the question of acceptance, when Mr. BOOLE moved to lay the paper over for a short time. Carried.

The Mayor's communication was then read. It nominated State Senator and Ex-Alderman CHARLES G. CORNELL, Dem., for Street Commissioner.

Mr. BOOLE said he had associated with Mr. CORNELL for several years, and considered him a competent man for the office, but that now, as heretofore, he must insist upon having a conference between the Mayor and the Board on the subject of the nomination, before he could vote to confirm it. He moved a recess of fifteen minutes for such a conference. Carried.

The lobby was then cleared, and the clerks and reporters were also required to leave the Chamber. The Board then went into secret session, with Mr. BOOLE in the Chair. Precisely what was done and said during the next half hour it would be impossible to tell. It must be guessed at from what was seen outside, and as indicated by the subsequent action of the Board. In a few minutes Messrs. SMITH and FARLEY, as a Committee from the Board, waited upon the Mayor and had a ten minutes' interview. They then returned to the Aldermanic Chamber.

After the recess, on Mr. ALLEN's motion, the Special Committee on the Mayor's nomination of ex-Alderman ROBERT L. DARRAGH, (Rep.,) for Croton Commissioner, were discharged from further consideration of it.

This nomination and Mr. CORNELL's were then confirmed in one and a unanimous vote.

Mr. DAYTON's resignation was next taken up, when Mr. BOOLE offered a resolution declining to accept it, and directing it to be returned, with a copy of the resolution, to Mr. DAYTON. Carried.

The Comptroller's weekly financial statement showed a balance of $[illegible] in the City Treasury on last Saturday.

Mr. MITCHELL's resolution to procure a portrait of Gen. McCLELLAN, at an expense of $1,000, was taken up and passed.

The President announced that the Board would meet as City Canvassers, as required by law, at 12 o'clock to-day. As Aldermen, the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Thanksgiving Donations to the Five Points Ladies' Mission.

The following donations in cash, with others not named, were received at the Five Points Ladies' Mission, No. 61 Park-street, as Thanksgiving favors:

Cladin, Mellen & Co., $10; Mrs. Hannah Adams, Paterson, N. J., $1; G. H. Snyder, 50c.; Martin & Lawson, $10; Rev. Mr. Meredith, by letter, $3; Mrs. Dawson, $3; Rev. W. Emerson, Glastenbury, Conn., $2; Rev. J. W. Beach, $3; Rev. J. P. Newman, $5; Rev. A. Cookman, $1; Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, $1; Rev. F. Hill, $1; Mr. Wright, $3; Mrs. P. Smith, S. S. of Washington-square M. E. Church, $8 26; Van Wyck's Hotel, $1; Per Francis S. Morgan, $10; "Jacob" for the most needy, $1; E. S. Gordon, $2; Halstead & Styles, $10; Mrs. Pullen, $2; Mrs. Reading, to purchase a dish, 25c.; Sanford, Truslow & Co., $[illegible]; National Hotel, $2; Cash, $1; Henry Baker, Esq., $5; Cash, $2; Cash, $1; Cash, $1; Cash, 50c.; Cash, $1; C. Applegate $1; Cash, $1; Mr. Randolph, $1; A lady, $4; Edward Gould, $[illegible]; Mrs. Dr. Sterling, from a friend, $[illegible]; A friend to the Mission, $50; Cash, $1; Cash, $20; R. V. Gedney, $1; W. L. Marsh, 50c.; R. Brown, $1; J. Libby, $1; A gentleman, $1; A gentleman, 50c.; A gentleman, $1; A gentleman, $1; An old lady, $1; The Foster Children, $[illegible]; Mrs. Barlow, $5; Lizzie Fisher, 50c.; A Friend, $1; Mrs. Libby, $1; A Friend, $10; Charles Lawson, $1; Cash, 25c.; A Friend, $1; Mrs. Dench, $1; Mrs. Rev. J. M. Beach, $1; Mrs. Reading, $1; Mrs. Skidmore, $1; Miss Mills, $2; Mrs. Dr. Stevens, $1; Mr. Wright, $2; A friend, through Mrs. S. Draper, $15.

Thanks were given to Mr. O'CONNOR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DAWSON and Mr. JOLLIE for the use of horses and wagons in bringing our donations, and to S. H. CROCKER, Esq., for his mammoth loaf of bread.

Gen. Banks Served with a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Judge McCunn's Opinion of the General.

Gen. BANKS was, yesterday morning, served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge McCUNN, directing him to produce the body of one of the soldiers of his Expedition, belonging to a New-York regiment, before the Judge, at his office in Wall-street, at 2 P. M. At the hour appointed, ETHAN ALLEN, Assistant United States District-Attorney, appeared before the Judge and made return to the writ on behalf of Gen. BANKS, to the following effect: First, that the body of the aforesaid soldier was then on board the *Northern Light*, and on its way to the Narrows—the transport having sailed from her dock before the General was served with the writ. Second, that the General himself had set sail on the same errand with his soldiers at 1 P. M. Notwithstanding these obstacles to a literal compliance with the writ, Gen. BANKS desired the Judge to understand that he entertained the greatest respect for the mandates of the Civil Courts, and would do all that lay in his power to obey the processes emanating therefrom; he would therefore direct that the soldier alluded to be put on shore from the *Northern Light*, before she left the Bay, and leave it to him to present himself in obedience to the writ. Judge McCUNN expressed himself entirely satisfied with the above return to the writ, and gave utterance, in the most exalted terms, to his high esteem and admiration of Gen. BANKS as a lawyer, statesman, soldier, civilian and gentleman.

Gen. Banks and the Merchants of New-York—Meeting of the Committee for Aid and Assistance.

The following named gentlemen, viz.: George Opdyke; Seth B. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.; Nehemiah Knight, firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.; R. D. Lathrop, firm of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.; Simeon B. Chittenden; W. E. Townsend, firm of Sacket, Belcher & Co., and Wm. A. Hall, firm of Benedict, Hall & Co., having been selected as a Committee on behalf of the merchants of this City, for the purpose of completing the Third Regiment Merchants' Brigade, and known as the Blair Light Infantry, Col. ETHAN ALLEN commanding, with a view of tendering the same when raised to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, in fulfillment of the invitation extended to him a few days since, met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall.

The Committee was organized by the selection of GEORGE OPDYKE as Chairman, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT as Treasurer, and W. E. TOWNSEND as Secretary. Col. ALLEN, being present, stated the wants and requirements of the regiment, in order to effect a speedy completion of the organization, and measures were taken to promptly effect this object. The regiment is already rapidly recruiting men.

Presentation to Gen. Sickles.

The friends of Gen. SICKLES sometime since had prepared for him by TIFFANY & Co., a full set of Brigadier-General's equipments, intending to have the presentation take place at a dinner expressly for the occasion, which the General, with his exceedingly good taste and judgment, declined as unsuitable to the distracted state of the country, preferring the plain simplicity of a letter, with the indorsement of his friends and fellow-citizens. This was done some time since, but the arduous duties to which he has been subjected, from his new position as commander of a division, prevented him from answering as promptly as he otherwise would have done. The articles are of the most *recherché* description, consisting of presentation sword, belt, sash, epaulettes, pistols, gauntlets, spurs, saddle, saddle-cloth, (a most superb article,) &c., &c., &c. The presentation letter has been gotten up in a unique and tasty style, the letters splendidly engrossed, and, with the signatures of our most distinguished citizens, is encased in a very rich velvet binding of oriental style.

The following is a copy of the letter:

NEW-YORK, August, 1862.

GENERAL: The undersigned, your friends and fellow-citizens, take pleasure in presenting to you a full set of military equipments, as an evidence of their confidence in your bravery, their appreciation of your indomitable perseverance in raising the Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, for the suppression of treason, and your gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1; of Williamsburgh Road, June 25; of Savage Station, June 29; of White Oak Swamp, June 30; of Charles City Cross-roads, June 30; and of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

They take this opportunity of adding their admiration of your patriotic course, in the senate and the field, and your noble example of surrendering all party feeling for the welfare of the Union.

Accept, General, this offering, as a small token of the respect and admiration of

Your obedient servants, &c.,

George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York,
Horatio Seymour,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Edwin Croswell,
John A. King,
H. G. Stebbins,
Hamilton Fish,
Richard B. Connolly,
Elias J. Beach, Queens County Judge,
Daniel Devlin, Chamberl'n,
Rufus F. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port,
George Dennison, Naval Officer of Port,
Abram Wakeman, Postmaster, and others.

HEADQUARTERS SICKLES' DIVISION, MANASSAS, Nov. 17, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your flattering letter and the munificent gift which it conveys to me. I thank you for this proof of your generous appreciation and confidence, and will do all I can to deserve your esteem. While the war is necessary for the restoration of the authority of the Federal Government over the people and possessions of the Union, I will endeavor to do my duty as a soldier; when, without dishonor, peace becomes possible, I will welcome it as a citizen.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,
D. E. SICKLES, Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.
To Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor, and others.

Twelfth New-York Volunteers.

There is no denying the fact that the *esprit du corps* of certain regiments is worth more to the man who wishes to enlist than all the bounties that can be showered upon him; and yet the soldier is not entirely willing to forego whatever benefits may be deduced from the bounty system. The old Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, has opened a station at No. 546 Pearl-street, under the charge of Capt. WM. FOWLER, a gallant officer, who was wounded at Manassas, who is anxious to take men with him to join this regiment. In addition to the chance of joining such a regiment, the Twelfth offers a bounty of $75. Those who are soldierly inclined will join this regiment if they know their own welfare. The record of the regiment will show that the promotions in this regiment have been from the ranks.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESIGNATION.

The following communication was read from Isaac Dayton, Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District, resigning his position as Alderman, to date from December second.

I hereby resign as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District of the City of New-York.

ISAAC DAYTON.

Dated 2d December, 1862.

John T. Henry, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen.

SIR: Above is my resignation as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District of this City.

NEW-YORK, 2d December, 1862.

ISAAC DAYTON.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be laid over.

Which was carried.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Honorable Charles G. Cornell, for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication from His Honor the Mayor lay over, and that the Board take a recess of fifteen minutes.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board would take a recess of fifteen minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Allen moved that the Special Committee to whom was referred the communication from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Robert L. Darragh, Esq., for Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, be discharged from the further consideration of that paper.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do advise and consent to the nomination of Robert L. Darragh as Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Charles G. Cornell for Street Commissioner of the City, be taken up and considered in the same connection.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley thereupon amended his former motion so that it should be, that the Board do advise and consent to the nomination of Robert L. Darragh, Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and of Honorable Charles G. Cornell, as Street Commissioner, and the motion to confirm both nominations.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Alderman Boole then moved to take up the communication from Isaac Dayton, tendering his resignation as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District.

Which was carried.

Whereupon Alderman Boole offered, in connection therewith, the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That this Board do not consent to receive the resignation of Isaac Dayton as Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District, and that the Clerk of this Board be directed to return to Alderman Dayton his communication, together with a copy of this resolution.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of each of the regular reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards, the warrants to be drawn on the certificate of the Clerks of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to W. H. Brady to occupy a space on the northeast corner of Washington Parade Ground as a newspaper and fruit stand.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Frear—

Bill of Patrick Devlin for fitting up Fourteenth Election Polls in the Twentieth Ward, one hundred and forty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee with power.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury Balance November twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid on the west side of Broadway, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Hammond-street, from West-street to Greenwich-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, and that the work be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Reverend William Clowry, pastor of Saint Gabriel's Church, for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-three cents, to be applied in payment of taxes now due and owing on the property of the said church, in Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, as well as in refunding to the said church the amount paid for taxes on the said property since the same has been used exclusively for religious purposes, the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be authorized and directed to procure a portrait of General George B. McClellan, and the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Allen—2.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Wednesday, fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3690, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3713, 3715, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3729, 3735, 3735, 3739, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753. *Part II.*—Nos. 4120, 4122, 4124, 4126, 4128, 4130, 4132, 4134, 4136, 4142, 4146, 4150, 4154, 4156, 4166, 4168, 4170, 4174, 4176, 4180. *Part III.*—Nos. 1732, 3593, 1625, 1626, 2585, 1685, 2904, 2060, 3087, 3175, 3187, 6042, 6046, 6048.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. Demurrers, 43, 44, 46. Issues of Law and Fact, Nos. 217, 272, 201, 422, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 273, 274, 277, 279, 282, 283, 288.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3131, 3115, 2949, 3143, 3145, 3069, 2787, 3011, 3139, 2157, 1081, 2861, 3075, 3101, 3132. *Part II.*—Nos. 2712, 2672, 2830, 626, 2820, 2822, 2634, 2826, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2844, 2848, 2850, 2854.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1406, 1686, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1722, 2305, 1724, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1733. *Part II.*—Nos. 1195, 266, 1222, 1509, 1580, 1574, 1575, 1267, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1741, 1746, 1747.

Lager-"Bier" and the Statute—Under the Concert Saloon Act It is Still Decided Not to be "Bier."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Peckham and Leonard.

The People, Appellants, vs. John Hart, Respondent.—This case has been many times stated in this paper. The question to be decided is, whether "lager-bier" is "beer," within the meaning of the Concert Saloon law.

The respondent, Hart, who was proprietor of the Volks Garten, was arrested upon the charge of selling or permitting the sale of lager-bier in his theatre. The matter was subsequently taken before Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court on *habeas corpus*, when it was decided that the prisoner had committed no offence, and he was discharged. The District Attorney obtained a writ of *certiorari* and brought the case up for a review of that judgment.

Upon the argument, which was at the November Term, the District Attorney contended that the word "beer" in the statute, embraced all classes of beer, whether spelled b-i-e-r or b-e-e-r. Opposing counsel insisted that the statute, being a penal one, should be *strictly construed*, and that the word "beer" was intended to mean strong beer, as contradistinguished from lager-bier or other kinds of beer which did not intoxicate.

The Court has now, per PECKHAM, J., affirmed the judgment of Justice Barnard. This has been made a test case, and as it shall finally be determined, it is supposed the questions involved will rest.

A. Oakey Hall for the people; Henry L. Clinton and F. S. Stallknecht for respondent, Hart.

Liability of the Husband for the Wife's Purchases—Onus of Proof as to Necessity of Purchase.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices [illegible], Robertson and [illegible].

Augustus B. Thenott vs. Antonio Bagliola.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs as assignees of John and William Beck, to recover for goods sold and delivered to Mrs. Bagliola, the wife of the defendant.

The defence was that the defendant had, prior to the sale of the goods to his wife, verbally notified the firm of John & William Beck, *not* to trust Mrs. Bagliola, his wife, on his account.

The plaintiffs denied that such notice was served upon their assignors, and on the contrary averred that the firm had frequently sold goods to the lady in question, and that the defendant had always paid for such purchases.

The question in the case being left to the jury, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed. The case was stated in the TIMES of March 20 to 21st last.

Appeal was taken to this Court, the defendant contending that where a husband has given notice to a tradesman that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by his wife, the onus of proving that goods afterward sold to her were necessary and suitable to her condition in life, is upon the tradesman.

The Court so held, and rendered judgment accordingly.

Judah and Dickerson, for plaintiff; Sickles and Cushing, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Livingston vs. Painter et al.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Lawrence vs. Gebhard.—Case settled; all the amendments allowed.

Smith vs. Smith et al.—Case settled.

Scheuss vs. Stanton.—Referee's report confirmed, and exceptions overruled.

Ives et al. vs. Germond et al.—Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, with costs.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Judgment for the plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, with costs.

Tuthill vs. Wald et al.—Judgment for the plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, with costs.

Thompson vs. Seaver et al.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

[illegible] vs. Reid, impleaded, &c.—Plaintiff's motion for a new trial, as against defendant Crow, denied, with $10 costs.

[illegible] vs. Reid & Crow, impleaded, &c.—Defendants' (Reid & Crow) motion for a new trial, as against them, is granted, with $10 costs to abide the event, upon the ground that the Judge erred in refusing to submit as a question of fact to the jury, (whether or not the horse and wagon seized were necessary [illegible] plaintiff.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. Dec. 3, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon, W.T., N.Y. City	104¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '71, Cou.	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 6s, '76, Cou.	[illegible]
15,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	104½
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cert.	97½
20,000	U. S. Dem. N's.	129¾
5,000	do.	129½
20,000	City 6s, '70	[illegible]
5,000	Ill. W. Loan, B.	[illegible]
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55
5,000	do.	54½
10,000	Missouri 6s	52½
10,000	do. b30	52½
2,000	La. State 6s	[illegible]
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	112
1,000	Erie 3d M. B.	107½
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	101
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	[illegible]
1,000	C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. B.	115
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	[illegible]
15,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	[illegible]
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	107½
5,000	Chi. & N. W. Ac. Bonds	61
2,000	do.	61½
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	[illegible]
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	97
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mtg.	85
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	94¾
5,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
25	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
10	B'k of the S. of N. Y.	[illegible]
5	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]
10	Nassau Bank	[illegible]
40,000	American Gold	131½
10,000	do. b30	131¾
10,000	do. s30	131½
75,000	do.	131
100,000	do. s30	[illegible]
16	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]
50	do.	114
200	Cum. Coal pf.	13½
15	Nic. Transit Co.	5½
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	33
200	Tol., W. & W. R.	33½

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was excited again, to-day, after the momentary pause in speculation noticed at the close of Tuesday's dealings. The operators for the rise in the Railway Shares took fresh hold of the Western Roads at and soon after the early Board, and bid up nearly all denominations 1@1½ ⅌ cent., without getting much Stock. The New-York Roads which opened barely steady as compared with the last sales of yesterday, subsequently advanced in sympathy and in about *the same proportion, as the Michigan Roads*, Illinois Central, Toledo, &c., and by 1½ o'clock P. M., the buoyancy on the Street was quite general and much eagerness shown by buyers. At the Second Board there was some realizing, as usual, after a sudden large advance, and there was a free market to sell upon, so that the difference in price from the extreme rates of the Street was not over ½@¾ ⅌ cent. A considerable business was done at both sessions of the Board, and the temper of speculation is higher, if possible, than during the recent advance through the month of October and early in November. The *Bull* operators, to-day, professed to have nothing new from Washington, but at the same time bought Stocks with much confidence. The parties who have been bearing the market of late seemed unwilling to meet this demand to its full extent, although a fair amount of contracts were put out on 15@30 day options. The Street was somewhat confounded to know upon what new phase of the Currency question the fresh rise is based upon. It does not necessarily follow, however, that any official or semi-official confirmation of the prevalent belief that a further issue of United States Notes will be voted by Congress, to induce speculation to move in this direction. Whatever may be the particular phraseology or expressed preference of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the form of this additional circulation, we believe it to be a foregone conclusion that Congress will insist upon *a direct Government issue*, esteeming this form as far more generally acceptable to the people and more promptly available to the Treasury than any other. The demand through the day for the Western Stocks, which are closely approaching the January dividend, was strong, such as Galena, Rock Island and Michigan Central, and it was equally so on Michigan Guaranteed and Toledo, in anticipation of dividends in the Spring. As the rate on the former is to be equal to 10 ⅌ cent. per annum and the whole number of shares is only 26,750 or $2,675,000, the advance in price on the present strong movement is quite rapid. The large increase on the November earnings of the Toledo Road has directed some speculation to that Stock.

Later in the afternoon, the market recovered all the buoyancy noticed before the Second Board and prices were even higher on the New-York Roads and for Gold and Custom-House Notes. A large business was done in the outside room, on William-street:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¼	104½	Missouri	53½	53¾
Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ cts.	104	104	Tennessee	54	55
U. S. Notes C. H.	126¾	126¼	Harlem	21½	22¾
American Gold	130¾	132½	Illinois Central	75¼	80¼
N. Y. Central	102¾	105¼	Toledo	66	66½
Erie Common	61⅛	62	Pittsburgh	42¾	44¾
Erie Preferred	92¾	95	Rock Island	80	82
Hudson	74¾	76	Galena	81¾	83
Mich. Central	89½	92	Pacific	120¾	122½
Mich. Southern	39¾	40¾	Panama	150	150
Mich. Guarant'd	83¼	84½	Harlem Pref.	51½	52¾

The price of Gold went up to 131@131¼@131½ ⅌ cent. to-day, and Custom-house Notes to 126¼@126½ ⅌ cent. After the Cunard steamer sailed there was not much done in Exchange. The rates, from the present look of the market, for Gold, will be 145@145½ ⅌ cent. on London, for Saturday's mail, for first-class Bankers.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	106	Seventh Ward	[illegible]
Manhattan	130	State of New-York	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Commerce	[illegible]
Union	104½	Hanover	[illegible]
Phoenix	104½	Irving	[illegible]
Greenwich	100	Metropolitan	104½
Merchants' Exchange	90	Nassau	100

The Railway Mortgages participate in the general buoyancy of the market to-day, and the bidding is advanced on nearly all descriptions:

We are indebted to Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON for the following list of the Michigan State Loan of $273,000, bid for on Monday last:

J. M. Pullen, New-York—6 ⅌ cent. 10-year bonds	100	$1,000
E. [illegible], New-York—6 ⅌ cent. 10-year bonds	100	1,000
Livermore, Clews & Co., New-York—		
Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, N. Y.—		
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York—		
Vermilyea & Co., New-York—		
Rufus H. King, Albany, N. Y.—		
Thomas Olcott, Albany, N. Y.—6 ⅌ cent. 15-year bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. T. Morgan & Co., New-York—6 ⅌ cent. 15-year bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. A. Blanchard, Philadelphia—6 ⅌ cent. 15-year bonds	100.00	10,000
A. H. Fry, New-York—6 ⅌ cent. 5-year bonds	105.70	[illegible]
Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit, Michigan—		
J. H. Barringer, New-York—		
Cooper, Thompson & Co., Jackson, Mich.—7 ⅌ cent. 5-year bonds	102.05	[illegible]
Gilman, Son & Co., New-York—7 ⅌ cent. 5-year bonds	102	[illegible]
James S. Abeel, Detroit, Mich.—7 ⅌ cent. 5-year bonds	102	[illegible]
A. W. Ludlow, Geneva, N. Y.—7 ⅌ cent. 5-year bonds	100	[illegible]
G. M. Fisher, Detroit, Mich.—7 ⅌ cent. 5-year bonds	104.85	[illegible]
Neil Gray, Romeo, Mich.—7 ⅌ cent. 5-year bonds	102	10,000
H. A. Hayden & Co., Jackson, Mich.—		
Buhl & Duchaveure, Detroit, Mich.—		
H. P. Baldwin, Detroit, Mich.—		
H. Winchester, South Windham, Conn.—6 ⅌ cent. 15-year bonds	100	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: *Receipts*, $274,740 44, including for Customs $87,000; payments, $344,553 83; balance, $[illegible]185,374 06.

A Rare British Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While perusing the financial article of one of your Anti-Administration cotemporaries of this day, I felt very much befogged, until I arrived at the dire announcement that the Bank of England had entered into a company with the Foreign Exchange Bankers of New-York, (chiefly British,) to fearfully garrote Uncle Sam, whose money, it would appear, they have already had the audacity to make use of to the extent of $30,000,000!

Under so grave a state of matters, he most properly observes that:

"Self-preservation demands that our New-York Banks proceed this very week to organize themselves into an associate body, to take our foreign exchange business into their own hands, and thus liberate the United States and our money market 'from the control of the Bank of England.'"

And further, that—

"All that our Banks and merchants can do is to stimulate our exports of produce, and let our Banks form themselves into an associate body to buy and sell exchange, upon a similar plan to that by which the New-Orleans Banks have realized so much profit."

It is needless to say that, notwithstanding these excellent suggestions, there is a class of the community inclined to dispute their accuracy, and who go the length of asserting that the foreign Bankers, instead of making use of Uncle Sam's money for sixty days, actually lend theirs to him in exchange for orders upon parties abroad. But, of course, reason with such people, you cannot—they, in fact, put the wrong end of the telescope to their eyes, and won't be persuaded to try the other. There is a class of the community, however, who are more sagacious, more highly patriotic and more numerously enterprising, and who are ever ready to stimulate exports, and who, as a consequence, will provide an ample supply of Foreign Exchange for the "Associated Bankers," who, of course, will at once organize to defeat these diabolical machinations of the Bank of England and others you have so properly exposed.

A BROKER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 10
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. [illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. [illegible]
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. [illegible]

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Malls Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at … 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at … 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M., and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In consequence of the great increase in the price of paper and other materials used in the manufacture of newspapers, the Publishers of the New-York Times, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, announce the following change in the subscription prices of those editions. From the 15th day of December subscriptions will be received only at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for $2 00
Ten Copies, one year for 15 00
Ten Copies, eight months for 10 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for $3 00
Two Copies, one year for 5 00

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Dinorah.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.
WALLACK'S—General Fair.
WINTER GARDEN—In and Out of Place.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Mechanical.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The [illegible], The Sea King; or, the Quaker's Vow, Afternoon and Evening. [illegible] Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.
IRVING HALL—The Child Pianist.
PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to last evening. No important movement has yet taken place. Another body of our cavalry, numbering about sixty, were surprised on Tuesday morning by a superior number of rebels, and some of them were taken prisoners. About forty of them were known to have escaped, and it was thought that those of them would come in. Gen. BURNSIDE has issued an order dismissing from the service in disgrace Capt. [illegible] JOHNSTON, who had command of the picket of Pennsylvania cavalry surprised by the rebels on the 28th ult. Deserters from the rebel army continue to come over the river, and represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. LEE, it is said, has issued an order that such of his soldiers as are without shoes must make moccasins from raw hides, or do duty barefooted. The conclusion of the correspondence with the authorities of Fredericksburgh, showing why that city was not shelled, is given in the TIMES this morning, as found in the Richmond papers.

Another fight has taken place near Suffolk, Va., in which the rebels were worsted. An expedition started out on Sunday, and on Monday recaptured the celebrated Pittsburgh Battery, taken from our army at the battle of Shiloh. The enemy (their numbers are not stated in Gen. DIX's report to Gen. HALLECK) were driven across the Blackwater River, at Franklin, with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was trifling.

Our dispatches from the Southwest indicate that the National army under Gen. GRANT is "marching on," while, at the same time, the rebel army rapidly [illegible] it is "marching off." The rebels evacuated Tallahatchie on the 1st inst., and Gen. MCARTHUR's Division occupied the rebel forts there—no fighting of consequence having taken place. The enemy were believed to be in full retreat. It is doubtful whether they will make a stand this side of Jackson.

The Palmyra, Mo., *Courier*, which is published where Gen. McNEIL executed ten guerrillas, denies that Mr. ALLSMAN, whose restitution was demanded as the condition of the safety of these men, has turned up alive in Illinois, as has been stated. It says also that Gen. McNEIL, then a Colonel, ordered the execution of sixteen rebels after the battle of Kirksville, *for what offence is not stated*, and that Gov. GAMBLE expressed his approbation of his conduct by promoting him. Since the execution of these ten rebels he has had his command extended so as to embrace the whole of the Eighth District, embracing twelve counties of Northeastern Missouri. A communication which we have received from a friend of Gen. McNEIL, states that the ten men who were executed had all of them broken their paroles and were taken with arms in their hands.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted making inquiries of the Secretary of War relative to the purchase of land in Portsmouth harbor. The Standing Committee of last session were continued, with a few changes. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the arrest of several citizens of Delaware. The Committee on Patents was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Department of Agriculture. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill indemnifying the people of Minnesota for the outrages of the Indians. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish information regarding the sale of freemen into Slavery by the rebels. The Committee on Military Affairs was directed to consider the expediency of organizing an ambulance corps in the army. Mr. HALE gave notice of a bill to repeal the act establishing and equalizing the grades of officers in the navy. The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Commissioner of Patents for information regarding the expenditure of the Agricultural fund. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing that volunteers who have been, or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of wounds or other disabilities, may receive such part of the bounty of one hundred dollars as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service. The House adjourned soon after 12 o'clock.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *China* passed Cape Race on Monday afternoon, with two days later news from Europe, which was not telegraphed through until last evening. She left Liverpool on the 22d ult., and Queenstown on the 23d. The news of Gen. McCLELLAN's removal had reached England, and had caused depression in American Securities. The London *Times* regards the removal as the first effect of the elections on Mr. LINCOLN, and thinks it makes McCLELLAN a conservative martyr. The *Army and Navy Gazette* regards the removal as a defiance of the Government to the Democrats, and thinks the moment favorable for bold Confederate movements. The London *Star* appears to be the only English paper which justifies the President in his action. The text of the Russian note declining the proposal of mediation had been received, and fully bears out the telegraphic summary. The *Saturday Review* thinks NAPOLEON has movements on foot which do not appear on the surface of the mediation scheme, and hints at a probable alliance between France and the Southern States in connection with the designs on Mexico. The sale of a number of fast coasting steamers in England, for the purpose of running the blockade, is noted, and a steamer recently left the Mersey with arms, etc., for the rebels. GARIBALDI had written a letter pledging himself strongly in favor of the North. The probability of the elevation of Prince ALFRED, of England, to the Greek throne, caused some excitement among the diplomats. Cotton was firmer and a trifle higher. Breadstuffs were unchanged and Provisions flat. Consols closed on the 22d at 93⅜@93½ for Money.

The steamship *Hibernian* arrived at Portland yesterday morning, and some additional European news of interest is telegraphed. The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of England was increasing. The contributions to relieve it were large. The French project of mediation continued to attract considerable attention, and was variously commented upon. The French Press is generally reproachful in its tone toward England, for refusing to second the Emperor in his desire to offer mediation. The result of the election in New-York was also the theme of much comment. President LINCOLN will be surprised to learn, as he will from a correspondent of the London *Herald*, that a recent steamer from Liverpool brought out twenty-four French "guillotines" for him, consigned to a confidential agent in this City. It was rumored in Paris that a plot had been discovered to take the life of the Emperor at the inauguration of a boulevard, and extraordinary precautions were being taken to prevent it. The disturbances in Poland continue.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, and had a very important session. Alderman DAYTON sent in his resignation, but the Board declined to receive it, and ordered it to be sent back to him. The Mayor sent in the name of Senator CHAS. G. CORNELL, Democrat, for Street Commissioner. A secret session of half an hour, and a brief conference with the Mayor on the subject, by Committee, in the meantime ensued; afterward, this nomination and that of ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Republican, for Croton Commissioner, were confirmed in one and a unanimous vote. The resolution to have a portrait of Gen. McCLELLAN, at a cost of $1,000, was taken up and passed, and the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. They meet by law one hour earlier as City Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Three additional orders of the Supreme Court to release banks from taxation of United States Bonds were received and referred. No conclusion has yet been arrived at by the Committee on Annual Taxes, as to whether the decision under which these orders are granted shall be appealed to a higher Court. A Harlem Bridge bill, for iron and stationery, amounting to $4,578 25, was ordered to be paid. A number of unimportant papers were disposed of, and the Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M., next Tuesday.

A meeting of the citizens of St. Paul, Minn., was held a few evenings since to urge the President to execute the three hundred Indians who are condemned to death for their participation in the recent outrages. The memorial addressed to the President, which was adopted, says: "We ask that the same judgment should be passed and executed upon these deliberate murderers, these ravishers, these mutilators of their murdered victims, that would be passed upon white men guilty of the same offence. The blood of hundreds of our murdered fellow-citizens cries from the ground for vengeance. 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord,' and the authorities of the United States are, we believe, the chosen instruments to execute that vengeance. Let them not neglect their plain duty. Nor do we ask alone for vengeance. We demand security for the future. There can be no safety for us or for our families, unless an example shall be made of those who have committed the horrible murders and barbarities we have recited. Let it be understood that these Indians can commit such crimes, and be pardoned upon surrendering themselves, and there is henceforth a torch for every white man's dwelling, a knife for every white man's heart upon our frontier."

The work done under the supervision of Col. GEO. H. CROSSMAN, of the Quartermaster's Department at the Philadelphia depôt, gives some idea of the immense quantities of clothing required by our armies. On Dec. 1, there were on hand at the Schuylkill Arsenal ready for issue the following articles: Uniform coats, (engineer, ordnance, artillery and infantry,) 167,351; uniform jackets, (dragoon, cavalry and light artillery,) 54,426; trousers, mounted men, 61,860; trousers, foot, 480,138; drawers, pairs, 300,031; flannel shirts, 219,760; shelter tents, 13,726; great-coats, 61,306; bootees, pairs, 123,566; boots, pairs, 25,316; stockings, pairs, 48,436; leather stocks, 44,689; uniform hats, 48,794; forage caps, 176,416.

It is said that counterfeit fifty cent postage notes have been put in circulation. The front side is not a good imitation of the genuine, and on the reverse the figures "50" are upside down. The "50" in the corners of the front side have been stamped on separately, and the green ink used strikes through to the back, and shows on the white paper.

The Jackson *Mississippian* denies the report that Gen. EDWIN PRICE, son of "Old Pap" PRICE, had resigned his commission in the Confederate service, returned to Missouri, and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. It says he had no command in the army, was merely an officer in the Missouri State Guard, long since disbanded.

Gen. VAN DORN has been tried by Court-Martial for his conduct in the battle of Corinth, and acquitted. One charge against him was drunkenness.

One of the last acts of Gen. SHERMAN, upon leaving Memphis for the field, was to pass an order condemning the proposed issue of shinplaster currency by the city. He believed the act unconstitutional, and thought that postal currency would soon be circulating plentifully. If they must have circulating medium, he recommended that dollar packages of cotton now worth fifty cents a pound, be made up and used as such medium. He said: "If cotton be not a king, it has the genuine stamp and makes money—is money; therefore, use it instead of small bits of paper."

According to the Abbieville (Miss.) correspondent of the *Grenada Appeal*, the Confederate soldiers now pray mightily for a battle, and add a petition *that their foe may have plenty of blankets.*

A very important decision, touching the rights of citizens under the draft, has just been made at Harrisburgh, Pa. The case was one in which the Commissioner of Lancaster County had drafted an excess of men over the quota of his county. JOHN MARKLEY, one of this excess, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and the Judge, in a very elaborate opinion, decided that the draft over the quota was illegal and void, and that the prisoner must be discharged. He also decided that those who had consented to become substitutes for any of those drafted in excess of the quota could not be allowed to return from the service with which they had voluntarily entered.

There is much activity in real estate in the interior of New-York. Large sales are noted at Troy and Rochester.

There is trouble with the coal diggers in Western Virginia. They are on a strike, and consumers are driven to extremities to provide the necessary supplies.

CHARLES T. HEDGES, a citizen of Spencer, Roane County, Western Virginia, and for some time past prominent as the leader of a guerrilla gang, met with a terrible fate a few days since. Some Union dragoons rode up to his house, called him out, and in the presence of his wife and one or two small children, (the only members of the family at home,) shot him dead. They then dismounted, and set fire to his clothes, actually burning his body to a crisp.

CHARLES WIMAR, an artist, well known in the West, died in St. Johns on Sunday last.

In an action brought against ANTONIO BAGLIOLA to recover for purchases made by Mrs. BAGLIOLA, the General Term of the Superior Court have held that where a husband notifies a tradesman that he will not be responsible for his wife's purchases, *the onus of proving that the goods afterward sold* to her were necessary and suitable to her condition in life, rests upon the tradesman. The General Term of the Supreme Court, per [illegible], J., have now affirmed the opinion of Justice BARNARD at Chambers, holding that, within the meaning of the concert-saloon act, lager-bier is not "beer."

There was great buoyancy in Stock speculations yesterday, and prices rose on the Railway Shares 1½@2½ ⅌ cent. Gold advanced to 133⅜.

The trade in Breadstuffs was less extensive yesterday. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn advanced early in the day, but closed heavily. Cotton was in moderate demand at steady rates. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Tallow, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions, at uniform quotations. Fish, Fruit, Oils, Salt, and Tobacco, were less active. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 601 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Halleck's Report—Military Operations of Four Months.

We copy from the *Tribune* Gen. HALLECK's report of the operations of the Union army since he became its Commanding General,—a period of but little over four months. It is a clear, unimpassioned statement of facts, with few comments, and these merely such as any intelligent reader would have made for himself. It has very great historical value, for it covers the most critical period of the war,—that which followed Gen. McCLELLAN's retreat from his position on the Chickahominy in front of Richmond, extending to the date of his removal from command. Every reader of this document will see at once that it involves and very seriously impugns the military reputation of Gen. McCLELLAN.

The first necessity, in Gen. HALLECK's judgment, after the retreat of Gen. McCLELLAN to the James River, was to unite his army with that of Gen. POPE—neither force being strong enough for either an advance upon Richmond or for its own defence against the rebel army which lay between them and could attack either at pleasure. Gen. HALLECK visited Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters for consultation, and being unable to send Gen. McCLELLAN as many fresh troops as he deemed essential for an attack upon Richmond, he ordered him, on the 3d of August, to withdraw his entire army from the Peninsula to Aquia Creek, for the purpose of joining POPE at Fredericksburgh—giving him at the same time complete control of all the transports in the James River and Chesapeake Bay. On the 5th, he received from Gen. McCLELLAN a *protest* against this order, in which he argued with great warmth against its wisdom. On the 6th, he replied to it. Both documents are appended to the Report, and it must be universally conceded that Gen. HALLECK's reply, couched in calm and most respectful language, is a complete and overwhelming refutation of the arguments which Gen. McCLELLAN had offered instead of obedience to the order of his superior. It was not until the 14th of August that Gen. McCLELLAN obeyed the order issued eleven days before.

That interval of eleven days was devoted by the rebels to preparations for a movement intended to crush Gen. POPE before he could be reinforced by the Army of the Potomac. Gen. BURNSIDE, at Newport's News, being ordered on the 1st of August to transfer his troops to Aquia Creek, landed them there on the night of the 3d. The details of Gen. POPE's manœuvres, first to detain the rebels in their advance until he could be joined by McCLELLAN, and then to hold as much of the ground before Washington as he could, are deeply interesting, and bear testimony to the vigor and energy of Gen. POPE, and to the skill with which his movements, when harassed by the enemy on every side, were planned and executed. The delay of Gen. McCLELLAN in arriving made it necessary to change his place of landing from Aquia Creek to Alexandria. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, "*for some unexplained reason, did not comply*" with an order of Gen. POPE directing him to be at Bristow's Station on the 27th,—and his corps, therefore, did not participate in the battles of the 28th and 29th, which were the decisive engagements of this brief defensive campaign. Gen. POPE's forces, however, succeeded in escaping the destruction intended for them, and fell within the defences of Washington. Upon this Gen. HALLECK makes the following comment:

"Although this short and active campaign was, from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it had accomplished the great and important object of covering the capital till troops could be collected for its defence. *Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier the rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed.*"

It is for Gen. McCLELLAN to explain the reasons of his delay in obeying the order of the 3d of August. He knew its object:—he knew the peril in which POPE would be placed by a movement of the rebels in force against him:—and he must have known the absolute necessity of a vigorous and rapid transfer of his troops in order to give him the succor and support required. For *eleven* days he made no attempt to obey the command, and it was then ten more before he reached the point to which he had been ordered. In the absence of explanations it is not easy to reconcile this delay with his duty to his superior officer or with fidelity to the cause he professed to serve. Whatever may have been its motive, this delay saved the rebel army of JACKSON and LEE.

Gen. McCLELLAN was next ordered into Maryland to expel the army of Gen. LEE which had crossed the Potomac and effected a lodgment there. He moved on the 5th of September, fought the enemy on the 14th with success, driving him behind Antietam Creek, where he fought him again on the 16th and 17th—defeating and driving him completely back to the Potomac, and having hemmed him in within very narrow limits on that river, Gen. HALLECK remarks that "*on the 18th neither party renewed the attack*"—though he gives no explanation whatever of this neglect on Gen. McCLELLAN's part:—"and in the night of the 18th and 19th, Gen. LEE withdrew his army to the south side of the Potomac"—without the slightest attempt at molestation from Gen. McCLELLAN's victorious army which lay within two miles of the river. [illegible] Gen. McCLELLAN remained [illegible] from that position, in spite of peremptory orders, until the 26th of October. The only remark of Gen. HALLECK upon this extraordinary conduct is, that "the long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a *matter of great disappointment and regret.*" On the 5th of November Gen. McCLELLAN was relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. BURNSIDE appointed in his place.

Gen. HALLECK, in the remainder of his report, gives an excellent synopsis of the military operations in the other Departments, which it is not necessary to repeat. He closes his report with some brief but important remarks upon the failure of our armies to reap the fruits of the victories they have achieved, and upon the causes of this fatal defect.

Marshal MARMONT, in his treatise on the principles of Military Science, says that "Generals who gain battles are less rare than those who know how to profit by victory. An ordinary General," he adds, "is only struck by the losses he has experienced, and hardly has a suspicion of those of the enemy; *hence arise fatal indecision and timidity, instead of confidence, which everything would authorize.*" This, we suspect, explains the failure of which Gen. HALLECK speaks, much more accurately than the reasons which he assigns. We lack Generals who "*know how* to profit by victory." "NAPOLEON," adds MARMONT, "was the first in an epoch who has drawn from victory all the consequences of which it is susceptible. *After gaining a battle he marched with rapidity in pursuit of the enemy*, in order to obtain easy successes, and to rob him of the little confidence which remained. With such a system a new battle was rarely necessary to attain an important end." It is very evident that our Commanding Generals have not hitherto been of this stamp,—though it is but fair to add that in this particular the rebels have been equally deficient with ourselves.

The Rebel War Policy for the Incoming Year.

The remarkable outburst of passion manifested in the rebel Congress when news was received of President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation, will not easily be forgotten. Resolution after resolution was introduced for the consideration of the body, each more violent than the one preceding it, but all breathing a desperate and volcanic excitement that threatened to alter the whole aspect of the war by making it one of indiscriminate, unsparing and implacable slaughter. The black flag was to be raised. No quarter was to be given. It was to be "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," till the South was exterminated or the North driven back in defeat.

But the subsidence of all this passion was as sudden as its rise had been violent and demonstrative. The resolutions, after smouldering a few days in the hands of a Committee, were quietly extinguished, and the whole matter was referred to JEFFERSON DAVIS to take such action upon it, as in his judgment might seem best. There was more wisdom in this course than rebel politicians ordinarily exhibit. JEFFERSON DAVIS was left to treat President LINCOLN's Proclamation in a purely military light, and to exercise his discretion as to the best mode of protection or retaliation.

Mr. DAVIS has since made no sign by which we can anticipate with certainty the course he has laid out for the Confederate Government. Perhaps he deems it more dignified, as the Proclamation is at most now merely a threat—a threat to punish rebellion if it be persisted in after the 1st of January next—not to reply by threatening back again, but to wait till the *dies iræ*, the day of wrath, arrives, and then meet the President of the United States in the spirit manifested by the rebel Congress, or in a worse one, if anything worse is possible outside of pandemonium. We say, this may be the course Mr. DAVIS' counsels are taking. We have seen it intimated that a number of prominent Confederates, of once high position before the whole country, have written an earnest protest to Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet against the policy of the Proclamation, and urged its withdrawal on grounds of highest humanity. But we doubt this altogether. All intelligent men of the South understand too well the temper of the Administration to suppose *their* overtures would produce effect, where the influence of the so-called "Conservatives" of the loyal States had failed. Besides, they would have anticipated the reply of the apt and ready President, that the interests of "humanity" they professed to have at heart would be effectually and instantly secured by the Southern States grounding the arms of rebellion.

Mr. DAVIS evidently keeps to himself the policy with which he means to meet the President's Emancipation measures on the 1st of January. In this he is wise; for he will not then be committed to a programme greater than he can perform. It would be awkward if he had threatened to exchange no more prisoners after the first of next year, but to hang all then in his possession and thereafter to be taken, if the first of the year found his own capital and a large part of his army in Union hands. But with all his caution, JEFF. DAVIS will have to declare some policy on this subject on the 1st of January. The unanimity of his Congress for extreme action, and the instant and unanimous adoption of measures by the Virginia Legislature favoring the execution under State laws of every man, soldier or citizen, captured in that State acting under the President's Proclamation, is evidence of a general and violent public sentiment that Mr. DAVIS cannot well disregard. This sentiment is extending, we see, into other States. Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has lately issued a proclamation on the subject, in which he urges the enrollment of all white males in the State between the ages [illegible] free and innocent from any of the dreadful consequences which our brutal enemies (the United States) seem determined to inaugurate on or before the 1st of January next." And as to the mode of redress in case this Home Police secures any national captives, the Governor says: "All persons who may be taken in any attempt to produce disturbance among our slaves, or resistance to their masters, *whether under commission, or by orders from United States authority or not*, shall be, if arrested by any State troops, or State Police, *handed over to the authorities of the State alone, to be dealt with as felons.*"

If any United States soldiers are captured and hung by order of the Governor of South Carolina, retaliation must be made on any South Carolinians that may fall into the hands of the Union army. And for the lives of prisoners thus taken, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS will have to demand reparation. In this way, whether willing or not, the rebel President will be compelled to indorse the brutal and sanguinary programme of the States of South Carolina and Virginia, or suffer a breach between the Confederate Government and those States, that will be fatal to all hopes of unity and independence. There can hardly be a doubt that the position of our armies will be such on the 1st of January next, that any attempt of the Confederate Government to inaugurate a bloody and revengeful code on the subject of military emancipation, will bring infinite disaster on the rebels. So that in either event, whether Mr. DAVIS yields to South Carolina and Virginia, and goes with them together to destruction, or refuses, and they all go by different roads to ruin,—the end will be the same. They will perish, and the black flag they themselves raised will fitly mark their resting-place.

The Missouri Execution Again.

We find the following paragraph in the Troy *Daily Times*, of Friday last:

"THE CASE OF GEN. McNEIL.—We perceive that some of our metropolitan contemporaries are squeamish about Gen. McNEIL's action in shooting ten men in Missouri, in retaliation for *the supposed murder of a Union guide.* They seem to regard it as of a piece with that sort of retaliation which JEFF. DAVIS proposes. This would, perhaps, be a fair criticism if the persons executed were regular soldiers of the Confederacy. But it was not the case. *They were guerrillas—land pirates and outlaws of the basest sort.* They were not fighting in regular modes of warfare, but in entire opposition to them—murdering helpless, unarmed men, ravishing women, burning houses, and plundering everything upon which they could lay their hands. By common usage among nations, their lives were forfeited; Gen. McNEIL would have been justified in having them shot, even had the outrage for which they suffered never been perpetrated. *Our cause is not likely to suffer from too much severity toward the enemy, but from the contrary weakness.*"

"Severity toward the enemy" is one thing,—and the lawless, unregulated killing of individuals of the enemy who fall into our hands, is quite another. We are in favor of "severity" toward the rebels,—and we agree with our Troy namesake in the opinion that our cause is likely to suffer, as it has already suffered, from the "contrary weakness." But military severity has its laws, and it is of the utmost importance to those who resort to it that these laws should be carefully observed. There are certain practices in warfare which the whole world is agreed in considering infamous. No matter what the character of the war may be, nor how righteous the cause, no belligerent can kill the wounded, slaughter enemies who have surrendered, or butcher prisoners, without calling down upon his head the lasting execrations of the civilized world.

It is quite possible that the men shot by Gen. McNEIL were precisely what the Troy *Times* describes them—"guerrillas, land pirates and outlaws of the basest sort,"—and that as such they deserved death. But it is very certain that it was not for these crimes that they were shot. Neither their character nor their infamous deeds had anything to do with their execution. If ALLSMAN had been produced within the specified ten days, they would have lived—in spite of their crimes; and so far as appears, they would have died for his non-appearance, if their characters had been perfectly spotless.

Their execution, if it had any military character at all, was an act of professed retaliation, and as such we are bound to judge it. Nor should we permit our righteous animosity against the rebels to swerve us from a just and candid judgment. If it was not an act of retaliation, it was simply a killing, without trial, without even an accusation of crime, of ten unarmed prisoners. And as an act of retaliation we do not believe it can be justified by any recognized rules of war, or by any precedent which friends of the Union cause would not be ashamed to quote. There was no proof, in the first place, that ALLSMAN had been murdered—he had simply disappeared. No communication, moreover, was had with the rebel General who was responsible for his fate; no demand was made upon him for his return, nor is there the slightest evidence that he ever knew of the menaced retaliation. It is impossible to admit, for a moment, that retaliation of any sort can be practiced with such an utter absence of the forms and safeguards requisite to distinguish it from simple murder.

We beg the Troy *Times* and other friends of the Government, not to fall into the mistake of supposing that it needs such support as Gen. McNEIL was giving it when he shot those men, or that it can afford to adopt the practice of the rebels as the law of its own action. It holds, as they do not, a place among the civilized and Christian nations of the earth, and is thus amenable, both in peace and war, to the laws and usages which have their sanction. It is in no such peril as will warrant it in throwing aside all such restraints, or in disregarding, as of no moment, the just censure of the Christian world.

A VERACIOUS ITEM FROM ENGLAND AT LAST.—If it were not that perhaps one man in a hundred of the people of England may doubt the correctness of the London *Herald*'s statement that a "recent steamer from Liverpool took out twenty-four *French guillotines*, consigned [illegible] in New-York," we should not think it necessary to confirm its accuracy. But we have been assured by Mr. ARROWSMITH that it is literally true. He further states that the twenty guillotines mentioned are only the first installment of twenty thousand which Mr. LINCOLN has ordered; and moreover that all of these guillotines are of the kind which Mr. GEORGE SANDERS once desired to see in operation—"guillotines worked by steam!" Mr. ARROWSMITH further confidentially states that it is Mr. LINCOLN's purpose to have all these instruments erected and in full blast by the first of next year; and that then he will spare neither man, woman nor child, white, black or speckled, until like the Hibernian Napoleon, "grand, gloomy and peculiar, he sits *alone*, a sceptered hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his own individuality."

We do not suppose that the small proportion of the English population which may be sceptical concerning the London *Herald*'s story, can remain any longer doubtful when they learn the above facts. But if any of the snobs and flunkies who take the London *Herald* still remain in doubt, we can only urge them to come over here and see for themselves—first, of course, for safety sake, furnishing themselves, if nature has not already furnished them, with wooden heads.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTS.—We do not need to direct public attention to the report of Secretary Stanton, nor to that of the subordinate Bureau of Ordnance. The opinions of Capt. DAHLGREN, however, as given in the latter, have a positive and scientific value, possessed by the matter of no other official report with which the public has been favored. He discusses ably, and in such a way as to command the attention of the world, the important question of iron plates and ordnance, and gives some new and very interesting facts bearing upon the ever-memorable contest of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. He discourses upon the respective merits of rifled and smooth-bore ordnance, and the proper mode of arming iron-clads. Concerning harbor defences, and particularly those of this port, he gives some valuable suggestions. He thinks "that a trustworthy and thorough defence can only be made by a harmonious and just combination of forts, iron-clads and rams, with such other minor auxiliaries as may be contributed to the general purpose; singly, neither would be effectual." And he indicates the defences that are necessary for the protection of the main passage to the City of New-York. Coming from the source they do, these suggestions certainly merit an equal attention from the Government to what they will receive from the citizens of the commercial metropolis of the country.

AID FOR STARVING LANCASHIRE.—We are very much pleased that the Chamber of Commerce has taken in hand the duty which we have repeatedly urged upon it, of practical action in the matter of sending relief to the starving operatives of the cotton manufacturing districts of England. A special meeting to consider the subject was held on Monday last, and on that occasion a Committee of seventeen of our most eminent citizens were appointed to bring the thing into shape; and they have now called a meeting of "gentlemen interested in the subject," at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, "to take action in the matter." We trust the meeting will be a full one, and that all those who have expressed themselves anxious to contribute to this peculiar and international charity will be present to offer practical and feasible suggestions and donations.

Beside the meeting on Monday of the Chamber of Commerce, there was a meeting of British residents at the British Consulate on Friday last, for the same purpose, at which a Committee of about twenty-five well known and influential British residents was appointed to raise contributions for the relief of their distressed countrymen. We presume it will be considered wisest that each of these two bodies should act by itself in the premises.

We do not think it would be judicious for the Chamber of Commerce, at least in the first instance, to make an appeal for aid to the general public. It would be very easy to raise a first contribution from the mercantile and well-to-do classes alone, without calling for very small subscriptions. It would be injudicious, also, as we remarked once before, to think of sending money to Lancashire while Exchange rules at 145 per cent. It would be better to load a vessel with supplies, and give the suffering operatives relief in the shape of actual food. But we suppose these and cognate questions will be fully and intelligently discussed at the meeting this afternoon.

It is a remarkable and noteworthy fact, which we may here state, that before the subject of sending relief to Lancashire had been publicly broached in this country at all, there was a very general impression among the Lancashire sufferers themselves that they would soon obtain relief from America. This latter fact is brought out in a letter published recently in the Washington *Chronicle*, and dated London, Nov. 18. It has this paragraph:

"You may be surprised to find that among the half-starved, out-of-work cotton laborers of Lancashire, *there is a very strong impression that they will soon receive magnificent relief from the United States.* They expect this in the shape of grain, and evidently remember the liberal and seasonable relief which America sent to Ireland in 1846. If the United States could be reached on foot, half a million men, women and children, from the cotton districts here, would have found their way, months ago, to the land of the free and the home of the brave. In their present feeble condition they would be of little use anywhere."

The Europa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. [illegible]

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax, was boarded by the Press news yacht off Cape Race at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and late news, with commercial telegrams, through Reuter's agency, put aboard.

The "Alabama" Spoken.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The British bark *Mary*, at Queenstown 19th ult., from Yarmouth, N. S., spoke Oct. 26, lat. 41, lon. [illegible] 56, the rebel steamer *Alabama*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

No Change Contemplated in the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

NO WINTER QUARTERS.

The Rebels Falling Back for the Defense of Richmond.

Appointment of the Senate Standing Committees.

APPOINTMENTS SENT IN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

NO CHANGE IN THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

In order that the over-credulous may not be deceived by the rumor [illegible] in the opposition Press, [illegible] to the command of the Army of the Potomac, it is proper to state that Gen. BURNSIDE never possessed the confidence of the Government more than at present; and that since his recent visit to Washington, this confidence has resulted in a very great increase in his powers, and in his liberation [illegible] of the restraints under which he previously labored.

NO WINTER QUARTERS.

All stories to the effect that the Army of the Potomac will go into Winter quarters are sheer fabrications, originating in ignorance of the spirit which [illegible] the Government. There will be no cessation of effort till the rebellion is beyond the power of [illegible] further mischief. Whatever inconvenience the army may have suffered from scarcity of supplies, is now removed.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK ON RICHMOND.

Our advices from Falmouth and Fredericksburgh confirm the information lately received, that Gen. LEE is removing a large portion of his forces southward, and concentrating them in such a manner as to be able either to march to the relief of Richmond, in case of an attack in front, or to act as a reserve in case of an assault on Fredericksburgh.

THE SOUTH SICK OF THE WAR.

Information reliably derived from rebel neighborhoods, leaves no room for doubt that the rebel masses, including both citizens and soldiers, are at last thoroughly disgusted with the war, and anxious to be relieved at almost any price. The severe tension of the last two years is now beginning to react visibly; and it is impossible that the reflex of feeling and sentiment shall not soon sweep the leaders from the positions they have attained by a mixture of force and fraud.

A SUPPLEMENTARY MESSAGE.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the President designs sending to Congress a Supplementary Message, when it shall be ready to proceed to business, and that there are many reasons why such a communication can be made more satisfactorily at that period than at present.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations to-day sent to the Senate by the President, was that of Judge DAVIS for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. There were also a large number of reappointments submitted. The Senate went into Executive session, and after referring these nominations to appropriate Committees, adjourned. Among these appointments are Gen. [illegible] for Major-General, and Col. [illegible] and Capt. DE RUSSY for Brigadier-Generals—all of New-York.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Bankrupt bill, which was postponed last session, comes up as the special order on Monday next, the 8th inst. Senator FOSTER, who reported the bill, and Senator HARRIS, who is also favorable to this important measure, will use their best efforts to bring it before the Senate, with the purpose of getting definite action. Unless the friends of this measure in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia move at once the bill must inevitably fail; and yet it only requires united and vigorous action on the part of its friends to ensure its passage.

GEN. STONE.

Gen. HOOKER has solicited from Secretary STANTON a command in his Grand Division for Gen. STONE, of Ball Bluff notoriety. In reply the application was indorsed "not granted."

VENEZUELA.

The Secretary of State has disapproved the action of Mr. CULVER, our Minister to Venezuela, in recognizing the Revolutionary Government of Gen. PAEZ.

ABUSES OF THE WAR POWER.

Among the prisoners just released from the Old Capitol under Gen. [illegible]'s recent order, is a young man named CLARK, a resident of New-York, who had been working in North Carolina, and who undertook to return to his home on foot. He was arrested on entering our lines, and kept several weeks in prison at Alexandria without an opportunity for examination; and then transferred to the Old Capitol, where he has remained for several more weeks without any chance of making his case known. By the kindness of one of the prison officials he was enabled to secure the attention of the Commissioners appointed by Gen. [illegible] to examine into the cases of those in confinement there; and as soon as an examination took place was discharged as unquestionably loyal.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

Senator [illegible] is announced by many to be the destined successor of Secretary SMITH in the Department of the Interior, and it is said that the latter has expressed an opinion that he may be the successful candidate.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

The Commissioners recently appointed by the acting Governor of this District to examine the prisoners confined in the Old Capitol, and discharge those against whom are found insufficient charges, have no power to interfere with cases when the arrest has been made by order of the Secretary of War.

When the old cases are disposed of, it is intended that all prisoners arrested shall be at once examined, and none detained without clear cause for action.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Gen. [illegible] was present to-day as a member of the Porter Court-Martial, and the proceedings commenced by a decision that the Court should be open. The charges and specifications were read, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS GETTING SCARCE.

An evidence of the exhaustion which is now being severely felt in the South, is the increasing scarcity of the rebel newspapers. Of the more influential of them, but a few [illegible]—and the people at large are rarely able to obtain them.

[illegible]

Kansas men are greatly gratified by the recent successes of Gen. BLUNT in the West; and point with pride to the exploits of a few thousand Kansas troops, under a resolute commander, who traverse the enemy's country at pleasure, always amongst enemies, yet often fighting and defeating greatly superior numbers and always scattering and demoralizing the enemy as they go.

The friends of Gen. BLUNT intend to hold Secretary STANTON to his noble pledge—that he always rewards gallantry and success in the field by promotion; and will ask for Gen. BLUNT the rank of Major-General, for the responsibilities of which he has proved himself so capable.

ESTIMATED PRICE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The distribution, among the members of both Houses on the first day of the session, by the Street Railroad Company of this city, of complimentary passes over their road, would seem to indicate that the Corporation in question does not consider itself so safe against amendatory legislation as its fuglemen declare, and is indicative of the value which such companies place upon the consciences of legislators. It may be that a five-cent ride will convert a member of Congress into a tool of a Corporation; but we estimate the virtue and the sense of our representatives at a higher rate.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Information has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the effect that LITTLE CROW, principal Chief of the Sioux Indians, has left Decotah with twenty-five hundred warriors, for Devil's Lake, where it is said preparations are being made for a grand attack on the frontier settlements by the hostile Indians of the Northwest.

PAPER FROM INDIAN CORN HUSKS.

Commissioner NEWTON, of the Agricultural Department, received this morning from Dr. A. R. A. VON WIEBRACH, Director of the Imperial Printing establishment in Vienna, a number of specimens of paper, manufactured from the husks of Indian corn. Also, specimens of yarn, linen cloth, &c., made out of the same material. Also specimens of maize flour, (the only nutritive substance of the corn-shucks) obtained from the same.

The paper has the appearance (and apparently the durability) of parchment, and for printing purposes is excellent, as is shown by some of the samples which have been thus used—the impression of the type being a great deal clearer than on paper manufactured from cotton rags.

The most remarkable thing in regard to the process of its manufacture is simplicity. The humblest laborer can learn the process of manufacture after an hour's instruction, and is enabled to effect the production of any of the above-named articles in the cornfield itself, without the slightest expense.

In view of the high price of paper for printing purposes and the scarcity of material for its manufacture, the introduction of this article into the market would work a complete revolution in the production of the article.

THE CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

The resolution of Senator MCDOUGAL, introduced yesterday, calling upon the Attorney-General for a return of the sums of money paid for the investigation of the land titles in California, and other legal services connected therewith, is a drive at the present Secretary of War, who, it is said, was employed and received in some of those cases upwards of $25,000.

It appears that the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a very large number of Midshipmen to the Naval Military Academy without authority, and a resolution was yesterday offered in the House calling upon him for information. It is also stated that appointments have been made from localities where the parties did not reside. There is a good deal of feeling among the members in regard to the matter, and they are determined to probe it to the bottom.

A SICK SOLDIER DYING IN PRISON.

An invalid soldier was recently sent here without the proper pass, and was thrown into the guard-house, while suffering from an acute diarrhea, and left in an unfurnished cell, without attention for several days, till he was finally found dead one morning on the floor. Such a case is a disgrace to the authorities, and should receive rigid investigation.

REMOVAL OF THE SICK.

Several hundred convalescents were to be sent to-day to their regiments in the Army of the Potomac, from the hospitals here.

A number of sick will also be removed to Philadelphia and New-York to-morrow.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. ELWOOD.

A good deal of excitement is caused by the suicide, last night, of Capt. J. R. ELWOOD, an inmate of the Carroll Prison, adjoining the Old Capitol. Capt. ELWOOD was an officer of the regular army, and was for some time Mustering and Disbursing Officer, but about a month preceding his arrest, was relieved and placed on duty in New-York. While there he was selected as Colonel of one of the New-York Regiments, but shortly afterwards was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and committed to this prison, in which he has been kept in close confinement for about three months. He was a native of Pennsylvania, known to a large circle of acquaintances, and very popular among his friends, and great complaint has been made in consequence of the rigor of his confinement upon unknown charges. This last feeling will be somewhat modified when it becomes known that his guilt, generously disbelieved by partial friends, was acknowledged during his confinement, in a written confession of frauds on the Government, which he afterwards endeavored to recall, but was unable to rescue from the inexorable grasp of the War Office. The suicide was committed by severing the jugular vein with a pocket knife, and he was this morning found dead in his cell. A military inquest was held on the body.

CAPTURES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Nine white and two colored men were captured lately at Kettle Bottom Shoals, on the Lower Potomac, while trying to cross the river into Virginia. A rebel mail was also captured. The parties were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

CLOTHING DEALERS ARRESTED.

Col. BAKER to-day caused the following clothing dealers, of the "Jewish persuasion," to be arrested and confined in the Central Guard-house, for purchasing uniforms of deserters and supplying them with plain clothes instead, thereby facilitating their escape: Wm. Wolfshimer, Charles Hellen, Wassenberg, B. Trollheim, S. C. Merrill, D. Eichengreen, J. Eichengreen. Proof was procured by detectives dressing in uniform and engaging in the traffic followed by these persons.

SMALL-POX AMONG THE CONTRABANDS.

The small-pox is raging among the contrabands at Alexandria, Va., and a new hospital, designed especially for their accommodation, is being erected there. The deaths among the negroes from this disease, during the past week, averaged nine daily.

DISMISSALS AND PROMOTION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 28, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 366.—*Extract.*—The following officer is, by direction of the President, dismissed the service of the United States:

Assistant-Surgeon DWIGHT RUGGLES, Twelfth Virginia Volunteers; to date from Nov. 22, 1862.

The following promotion is published for the information of all concerned:

Dr. W. O. BALDWIN to be First Assistant-Surgeon of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon E. G. LANE, resigned; to date from Nov. 24, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 365.—*Extract.*—The following officers are, by direction of the President, dismissed the service of the United States.

Assistant Surgeon STRAHAN, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, for incompetency, to date Oct. 3, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. O'NEILL, Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, for absence without leave, to date Sept. 16, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Surgeon C. L. HUBBELL, Twelfth New-York Volunteers, for absence without leave, to date Aug. 5, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. LONG, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for intemperance and neglect of duty, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

Surgeon [illegible], One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, for absence without leave, to date Sept. 12, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

The Court-Martial trying FITZ-JOHN PORTER met again to-day, when charges and specifications were exhibited against him by Brig. Gen. ROBERTS, Inspector-General of POPE's army, and read. In connection with the violation of the ninth article of war, he is charged with disobeying several important orders of his superior, in front of the enemy—failing to push forward his forces into action on the enemy's flank or rear; permitting one of the brigades of his command to march to Centreville, out of the way of the field of battle, and there to remain during the entire day of the 29th of August; this at or near Centreville Station, on the 29th and 30th of August last, &c. He is also charged with a violation of the fifty-second article of war, in refusing to attack the enemy while within sight of the field, and in full hearing of the artillery of the battle; there and then shamefully disobeying and retreating from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory, &c. To these charges Gen. PORTER pleaded "Not guilty."

RECENT NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, has forwarded to the Navy Department the report of Commander FOXHALL A. PARKER, of the particulars of his recent expedition into the waters of Matthew's County, Va., in connection with the land forces under Brig.-Gen. NAGLEE.

On the night of the 22d ult., he received on board of his steamer, the *Mahaska*, 300 infantry, under Maj. CUNNINGHAM, of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and accompanied by the *Gen. Putnam* and a small brig, the *May Queen*, on which latter vessel he mounted a rifled howitzer, sailed for Mob Jack Bay. On arriving at East River, the land forces were disembarked at a fine wharf two miles from Matthews Court-house. To the land forces twenty seamen with a 12-pound Dahlgren were added, and this expedition scoured the surrounding country, destroying vessels, &c.

The *Putnam*, with a howitzer boat, and a detachment of seamen from the *Mahaska*, continued on up the river on a similar expedition. Before returning, the two together destroyed twelve saltworks, and between three and four hundred bushels of salt, burned five schooners, two sloops, and a number of scows and boats, and captured a lighter, and twenty-four large canoes, some of them capable of carrying twenty-four men each. They also destroyed a staunch vessel on the stocks, said to have been designed for a privateer.

The Navy Department has information of the capture of the schooner *Annie Dees* by the United States gunboat *Seneca*, on the 17th ult., while trying to run the blockade of Charleston harbor. Her cargo consisted of 125 barrels of turpentine, and 68 barrels of rosin. Among those on board of her were four persons, believed to be pilots for vessels trying to run the blockade there.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions: Publishers of printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar publications, are liable to assessment as dealers. If the sales of a publisher are to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business is considerable, so that he procures stock and arranges his business with reference to such sales, he should be classed as a wholesale dealer, even though a portion of his sales is to those who buy for their own use.

The Commissioner also decides—The articles produced by job printers, lithographers and engravers, which are made upon specified orders, not known as articles of commerce, are exempt from duty, as manufacturers. Job printers, engravers and lithographers, whose business is confined to the production of articles covered by the foregoing rule of exception, are not liable to assessment as manufacturers.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Representatives COVODE and GOOCH, members of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, having heard unfavorable accounts respecting the condition of the convalescent camp near Alexandria, visited it this afternoon for personal inspection. They found that a large number of soldiers there are totally incapacitated for active service, and should be promptly discharged; while they discovered abuses which they will make an early effort to have removed. They attach no blame whatever to Col. BELKNAP, the officer in charge, being satisfied that he has done the best he could under the circumstances. There are over 10,000 convalescent recruits, &c., at the camp, of whom 2,000 are from Pennsylvania.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate if the provisions of the act passed last session, making appropriation for the purchase of land, &c., in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., have been executed; and if not, why not. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of R. I., (Rep.) the Standing Committees of the Senate was appointed the same as the last session.

Mr. SUMNER takes the place of Mr. SIMMONS on the Committee of Finance, and Mr. ARNOLD takes the place of Mr. THOMPSON on the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Dr. JOHN LANE and Mr. MEREDITH, citizens of Delaware, had been arrested and imprisoned; what charges were made against them, and all the papers relating to their arrest, &c. Laid over.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Dep't of Agriculture. Agreed to.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Indian Affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for indemnification of the citizens of Minnesota who have suffered losses from the Sioux Indians. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with any information which he might possess with reference to the sale into Slavery of freemen captured or seized by the rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to redress this outrage on human rights. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER also offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a corps composed of men especially enlisted for hospital and ambulance service, with commissioned officers to command them, who shall have the entire charge, under the medical officers, of the hospitals, so as to enlarge the usefulness of this humane service, and give the efficiency derived from organization. Adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill repealing the act establishing and equalizing the grades of officers in the navy, passed July, 1862.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session, and upon the opening of the doors adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sumner, (Chairman,) Foster, Doolittle, Wilmot, Browning, Davis and Wright.

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Fessenden, (Chairman,) Collamer, Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Pearce and McDougal.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Chandler, (Chairman,) King, Morrill, Wilson of Massachusetts, Ten Eyck, Arnold and Saulsbury.

Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia.—Messrs. Wilson of Massachusetts, (Chairman,) King, Lane of Indiana, Rice, Howard, Latham and Nesmith.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hale, (Chairman,) Grimes, Foot, [illegible], Kennedy and McDougal.

Committee on Judiciary.—Messrs. Trumbull, (Chairman,) Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard and Powell.

Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.—Messrs. Collamer, (Chairman,) Dixon, Trumbull, Rice, Latham, Henderson and Willey.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Harlan, (Chairman,) Clark, Pomeroy, Rice, Carlisle, Wright and Harding.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Harris, (Chairman,) Sumner, Morrill, Howard and Bayard.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Doolittle, (Chairman,) Wilkinson, Lane of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith, Davis, and Wilson of Missouri.

Committee on Pensions.—Messrs. Foster, (Chairman,) Lane, of Indiana, Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, and Willey.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. King, (Chairman,) Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale and Nesmith.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Clarke, (Chairman,) Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Field, Arnold and Latham.

Committee on the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Grimes, (Chairman,) Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy, and Henderson.

Committee on Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Cowan, (Chairman,) Sumner, Harris, Field and Saulsbury.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Foot, (Chairman,) Anthony, Chandler, Kennedy and Henderson.

Committee on Territories.—Wade, (Chairman,) Wilkinson, Hale, Browning, Lane of Kansas, Carlyle, and Wilson of Missouri.

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Dixon, (Chairman,) Clark and Harding.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Lane of Indiana, (Chairman,) Latham, Arnold and Harding.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Various Committees were called upon for reports but none were made.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Commissioner of Patents to inform the House what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended since the first of January last to the time when the accounts and books were transferred to the Commissioner of Agriculture, specifying the items, and whether any contracts are unsatisfied; if so, what is the amount due and for what; also, that the Commissioner of Agriculture inform the House what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended under his directions, specifying the amounts, etc.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill so amending the fifth section of the act entitled "An act authorizing the employment of volunteers to enforce the laws and protect the public property," approved July 22, 1861, so as to allow volunteers who have or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of their wounds or other disability arising from actual service, such part of the bounty of $100 provided for under said section as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution in its present form, when Mr. HOLMAN modified it so as to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill.

The resolution was then adopted.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The British frigate *Cadmus* left here yesterday afternoon; also, the steamboat *New-York*, Annapolis, with all the prisoners brought from City Point.

CHARLES TUCKER, of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, and GEORGE [illegible], One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, died at Chesapeake Hospital on the 1st inst.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Daily Journal*, of Nov. 29, says:

"A dispatch from Fort Fisher this morning says all is quiet below. The *Pecotaligo* and *Uncle Ben* went to sea safely last night."

Gen. D. R. JONES is in Richmond sick. There are but slight hopes of his recovery.

A Confederate States navy is now the leading idea among the 'sagacious minds' of the South.

Hon. J. H. HATCH, Confederate Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, has opened a collection office at Pouchatoula, and is doing a regular business.

Steamer *Kelte* was run into and sunk off the Bahamas recently. She was built in Scotland for running the blockade.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress*, of Nov. 27, says, Major-Gen. G. W. SMITH is in Petersburgh, and in command of a force sufficient to protect the approach to Richmond in that direction.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 29, says, the next session of the Confederate Congress commences at Richmond on the second Monday in January.

The same paper says: "We learn that BARNEY SHAW, recently one of Gen. WINDER's detectives, is flourishing in Washington, D. C., as a detective for the Yankee Government."

The Charleston *Courier*, of Nov. 25, says: "The enemy have from ten to fifteen wooden vessels lying in sight of this city, where they have been allowed to stay for months, notwithstanding our having means for reaching and sinking every one of them with perfect safety to ourselves. Is Mr. MALLORY waiting for all of LINCOLN's ironsides to be finished."

Closing of the State Canals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Canal Commissioners have resolved to close the State Canals on the 10th of December.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI's Opera of "La Favorita" was produced here last evening to a fashionable audience, attracted by the novelty of Mme. GUERRABELLA's appearance in a fresh part. The *rôle* of the heroine is, we believe, entirely new to the lady, and has been studied in more than the usual haste. It follows that Mme. GUERRABELLA does not feel entirely at her ease, especially as the music is, at best, too low for her voice. Under these circumstances the performance is entitled to a large share of allowance, when we remember, too, that it was also good of its kind, and particularly touching as a dramatic picture. Mme. GUERRABELLA's *forte* lies in a lighter style of music and acting than that involved in the character of *Leonora*; something with dash and spirit in it—as in the first act of "Traviata." Nevertheless it is the privilege of a good artist to make all parts acceptable, and this we may unhesitatingly say of Mme. GUERRABELLA. In the third act, the lady introduced a rondo brilliant by BOTTESINI, with marked effect.

It rarely happens that Signor BRIGNOLI is heard to such advantage as in this opera. He was in singularly good voice last evening, and gave great breadth and effect to the music. In the last act his *Spirito gentil* was tumultuously encored, and merited that or any other kind of compliment. Signor SUSINI and Signor AMODIO sustained the *rôles* of *Balthazar* and *Alfonso*—the first-named gentleman with his usual largeness of style and wealth of voice, and the latter carefully but rather tamely. The chorus did not display much strength or precision; the orchestra, under Mr. MUZIO, was good.

"La Traviata" will be repeated on Friday evening, and on Saturday "Dinorah" will be played at the Matinée.

MR. JONES' LECTURE.—Mr. T. MASON JONES will deliver his lecture on "SWIFT and his Critics," at the Academy of Music to-night.

"DINORAH" AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER's new opera of "Dinorah" will be played here, to-night, for the first and only time during the season. The expense of transporting the scenery and the inconvenience and danger to which the goat is subjected in crossing the ferry, will make it impossible to repeat "Dinorah" in the City of Churches.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. ANSCHUTZ, the indefatigable and admirable conductor of this establishment, will take his benefit here, to-night. BEETHOVEN's opera of "Fidelio" is selected for the occasion.

IRVING HALL.—Miss TERESA CARREÑO, the child pianist, will give her fourth concert here, to-night, assisted by a fine array of talent.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Dec. 4.—Nos. 55, 50, 31, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 22, 23, 26.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting in Relation to the [illegible] of Great Britain.

At a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-street, on Monday, Dec. 1, to take into consideration the present state of destitution among the operatives in the Cotton Districts of Great Britain, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to invite gentlemen interested in the subject to meet at the same place on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take action in the matter.

Royal Phelps,	Ezra Nye,
Charles H. Marshall,	A. A. Low,
John C. Green,	John Taylor Johnston,
Jonathan Sturges,	Frederick S. Winston,
Charles H. [illegible],	Richard Lathers,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William E. Dodge,
Thomas Tileston,	E. D. Morgan,
John J. Phelps,	S. B. Chittenden,
James Low.	

The Granaries of the West and the Starving Poor of Lancashire.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A person, well acquainted with the people of Illinois, believes that they will furnish corn for almost any number of vessels, to supply the wants of the workingmen of England—if our merchants will pay the transportation and charter the ships.

Truly yours, A. B. W.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FULL, printed in LARGE, CLEAR TYPE.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Heavy Knit All Wool UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The world's great remedy for COLDS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, And all affections of the LUNGS AND THROAT.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

Second-Hand Fire-Proof Safes For Sale cheap for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

BRUSH—MERRIAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, W. F. BRUSH, Jr., to MARIA H., daughter of B. W. Merriam, Esq., all of this City.

MORGAN—NORTH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Samuel Buel, WALTER S. MORGAN and SARAH F., daughter of Reuben North, Esq., all of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MYERS—DRISCOLL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, Mr. ALFRED MYERS, of this City, to Miss ELIZABETH DRISCOLL, of Toronto, Canada West.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, after a painful illness, ALFRED MORGAN, youngest son of John and Mary Allison.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 158 West 31st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

BURNETT.—On Tuesday night, Dec. 2, JACOB BURNETT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 West 18th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, ANN MARIA TITUS, wife of Jesse Brush.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 25 [illegible]-place.

CRANE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, suddenly, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE [illegible], only son of Henry M. and Louisa Fish Crane, aged 7 years.

Funeral services at No. 286 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CROMWELL.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, after a short illness, MARTHA W., wife of Edward Cromwell, and daughter of the late Wm. Birdsall, aged 26 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. JOSEPH W. KELLOGG, late merchant of New-York City.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on *Friday*, at 1½ o'clock.

LELAND.—At Wethersfield, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 29, of chronic diarrhœa, Lieut. DEXTER C. LELAND, of Company H, Sixty-first Regiment N. Y. Vols., formerly of Eighth Regiment N. Y. N. Guard, aged 30 years.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, SARAH, widow of George Lawrence, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 71 Morton-st.

SOUTTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of Robert Soutter, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 261 West 22d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

VAN COTT.—At Centreville, near Washington, D. C., LEONARD B. VAN COTT, son of William H. Van Cott, of this City, Second Lieutenant Halleck Guard, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Thomas G. Van Cott, No. 232 East 14th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, MELANCTHON WESTERVELT, in the 20th year of his age, First Lieutenant Company A, New-York Marine Artillery, son of Dr. John S. and Hannah E. Westervelt, of Staten Island.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry landing at Tompkinsville on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from the City.

WELLING.—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 13 Rose-st., Brooklyn, PATIENCE, wife of John T. Welling, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, South 5th-st., near 8th, on Friday, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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37, 24, 20, 72, 10, 71, 11, 47, 60, 8, 7, 42, 55.

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60, 76, 6, 74, 26, 21, 11, 16, 65, 54, 22, 38.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the *New-York Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the Gout.

This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE, and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, [illegible] combined with the most efficacious form of Iron, a [illegible] mixture of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the [illegible] energy, speedily increasing the appetite, and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DURYEE ZOUAVES—CAMP WASHINGTON, S. I., Dec. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—This regiment [illegible] into the United States service, and will leave for the seat of war in a few days, under the command of [illegible]. All enlisted men who belong to the regiment and are absent without leave, are ordered to report immediately, and if they do so promptly, they will not be punished; if, however, they remain absent after having seen this order, and, after the regiment has left New-York, their names will be handed to the U. S. Provost-Marshal-General, and they will then be arrested as deserters from the United States service, and punished accordingly. The regiment will parade in a few days to receive its colors.

ABEL SMITH, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

MR. MASON JONES.—THE NEW ORATION to-night, at the Academy of Music, THIS EVENING. JONATHAN SWIFT, THE WITTY DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S, will be the subject of the New Oration by the eloquent orator, Mr. MASON JONES. The oration will comprise a review of Swift's life and bring before the audience the prominent characters of the age in which he lived.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES.—O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, for the positive and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, General Debility, &c., which he is willing to send to any person free on receipt of name and address.

THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO VAN DEUSEN'S KOHNSTEEN, for restoring gray and diseased hair to its pristine vigor and beauty, preventing the hair falling out, and promoting a new growth. For sale at Nos. 206 and 773 Broadway, and No. 170 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, cutlery, plated, glass and crockery ware.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered to equal it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

GENERAL MARKETS

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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DRY GOODS.

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INSTRUCTION.

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TEACHERS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY, &C.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

Department of the Interior, Office Indian Affairs, Nov. 17, 1862. [illegible] "Proposals for Indian Goods," [illegible] will be received at the [illegible] New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, [illegible] day of December next, for furnishing the [illegible] articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

[illegible] Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

[illegible] pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure [illegible] by 72 inches, and weigh 8½ pounds.

[illegible] pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure [illegible] inches, and weigh [illegible] pounds.

[illegible]

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

[illegible]

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

[illegible]

CLASS NO. 4.

[illegible]

[illegible] of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. [illegible] The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with [illegible] Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality [illegible] Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered, and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. [illegible] They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the [illegible] day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the classes [illegible]) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same. Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to the terms of his bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than [illegible] on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of [illegible] of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform to all particulars of the terms and conditions of this advertisement.

WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

Office Indian Affairs, Nov. 28, 1862.

Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration.

W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

Office of the Board of Education, Corner Grand and Elm sts., New-York, Nov. 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 12th day of December [illegible] at which time said proposals will be opened, for supplying the public schools under the [illegible] the Board of Education, with the books [illegible] articles required for the use of said [illegible] commencing on the first day of January [illegible]

[illegible] to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES MACLEAN,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES W. WARD,
Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber or to G. F. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 30 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The payment of all debts and liabilities is assumed by said JOHN J. GRIFFIN, and all debts due the concern are to be paid [illegible] him.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN,
HENRY A. SAYRE.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the manufacture of [illegible] goods, &c., at the same place, No. 76 West Broadway.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] NEW [illegible] SIX PER CENT. BONDS, OF THE UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR S.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, most POPULAR and most AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people,* for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investments in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.: Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863. Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s. (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,

(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. Marsh.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 25 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the Jeffersonville R. R. Co., Jeffersonville, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: [illegible] being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 20th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 22, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed, in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting [illegible] 20th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on each Certificate as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assenting Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 8, No. 25 William-st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee.—In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

[illegible] SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

New-York Ice Company, Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.

WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 24 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange. STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent. MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 52 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved real estate in New-York, in various sums. Apply at No. 21 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, No. 432 Canal-st., New-York, Nov. 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York, Nov. 29, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. clear of Government Tax, payable on demand, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 231 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1862.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DINORAH.

TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 4.

(Positively the last Opera Night this Season.)

DEBUT OF MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER, when will be presented Meyerbeer's new and celebrated Opera of

DINORAH.

(LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)

This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent Scenery by Calyo.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.

A GRAND ORCHESTRA, AN ENLARGED CHORUS, and the following extraordinary cast:

CORDIER	Dinorah	MORENSI	First Goatherd
BRIGNOLI	Corentin	STOCKTON	2d Goatherd
AMODIO	Hoel	SUSINI	The Hunter

Conductor and Musical Director ..... Sig. MUZIO

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing

THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.

The performance will commence with the

GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,

THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,

being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FAVORITA—GUERRABELLA.

Director ..... J. Grau.

The Free List, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.

NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-night's La Favorita at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5—THIRTEENTH OPERA NIGHT. Second and last time of Donizetti's Grand Opera of

LA FAVORITA.

SIGNORA GUERRABELLA		as	LEONORA
BRIGNOLI	Fernando	AMODIO	Alfonso
SUSINI	Balthassar	STOCKTON	Ines

Conductor and Musical Director ..... Sig. MUZIO

SATURDAY, Dec. 6—DINORAH MATINEE.

In active rehearsal ..... IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

The next roles in which MLLE. CORDIER will appear, are ELVIRA, in I PURITANI and OSCAR, the Page, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.

MME. LORINI will shortly appear as ELENA, in LES VESPERS SICILIENNES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,

GRAND DINORAH MATINEE.

FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.

Only performance at a Matinée of Meyerbeer's

DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)

This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calyo.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.

A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.

AN ENLARGED CHORUS.

and the following extraordinary cast:

CORDIER	Dinorah	MORENZI	1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI	Corentin	STOCKTON	2d Goatherd
AMODIO	Hoel	SUSINI	The Hunter

In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing

THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, $1.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; Fifth-avenue Hotel, Everett House, Clarendon, Union-place Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House; Firth & Pond, No. 547, and Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

Admission, the usual theatre prices, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

On this occasion will be produced, Bellini's Tragic Opera,

NORMA.

Signora LORINI	as	NORMA
Mlle. MORENSI	as	ADELGISA

CARD.—The immense success which has attended the performance on last Thursday at the above-named theatre prices, has induced the manager to announce one more of these popular performances, which will take place on next TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

For the Benefit of a GERMAN HOSPITAL, corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, Entrance No. 346 4th-st.

Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.

Entrance 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Children accompanied by adults, [illegible]

CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrance in Broadway and 13th-st.

Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8; over before 11.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,

Eighth time of the very successful Comic Drama,

CENTRAL PARK.

Wyndham Otis	Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Myrtle	Mr. Norton
Harry Dunstead	Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, from England	Mr. Young
Bayley	Mr. Parkes
Skeesicks, a Boatman	Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr.
William	Mr. Turner
Grabbles, a City Policeman	Mr. Browne
Dobson, a Central Park Policeman	Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry	Miss Gannon
Flora Myrtle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Toodigan	Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens	Mrs. Reeves

FRIDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY—LOVE FOR LOVE.
MONDAY—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 5 o'clock.

In Preparation—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED. PAULINE AND HENRIETTE. Will be repeated—SPEED THE PLOUGH, WILD OATS, BOSOM FRIENDS and MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley.

SECOND WEEK OF THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN FORREST.

The romantic Indian tragedy

METAMORA.

for the third time,

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1862.

METAMORA,

Or, THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS.

EDWIN FORREST	as	Metamora
Lord Fitzgerald		Mr. J. McCullogh
Errington		Mr. J. G. Burnett
Walter		Mr. L. R. Shewell
Nahmeokee		Madame Ponisi
Oceana		Mrs. J. H. Allen

Musical Director ..... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1862.

EDWIN FORREST

will appear in one of his

MOST POWERFUL AND POPULAR CHARACTERS.

Nights of performance of

EDWIN FORREST,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Nights of performance of

MATILDA HERON,

TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The performance will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Director ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

FORTY-FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.

Third time of Lortzing's new and successful opera,

THE POACHERS—(DER WILDSCHUTZ,)

The production of, which was received with

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,

And has elicited the unqualified encomiums of "The Press and Public."

In addition to the regular and undoubtedly best chorus in New-York,

A JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY

Has been engaged for this opera.

SATURDAY EVENING—Forty-sixth Opera Night,

THE MAGIC FLUTE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11—GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT OF CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Box Book now open.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF

MR. S. B. MILLS,

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARRENO.

THE CHILD PIANIST.

THE FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.

Of this truly wonderful artist, who has received the unanimous approbation of

THE PUBLIC, THE PRESS, AND THE PROFESSION,

Will take place on

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,

Assisted by the following artists:

MISS ANNIE SALEMBIER, Soprano.
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, Violinist and Director.
SIGNOR ABELLA, who will preside at Piano and Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

The sale of which will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND AND GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

The following distinguished artists will assist:

Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the favorite Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, pupil of Signor ABELLA.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Can be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. A limited number of reserved seats can be had only at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC,

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.

SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY, THE MONITOR BANJOIST OF THE WORLD!

In conjunction with 17 Star Performers,

IN NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER!

Matinée EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock,

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

Doors open, evening, at 6¾; to commence at 7¾.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

To accommodate the numbers unable to obtain admission last evening,

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS

will appear

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 4,

in those three

POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERS

in which, on the last two nights they awakened such

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT:

IRELAND AS IT WAS,

IN AND OUT OF PLACE,

and

THE HAPPY MAN.

The above stars will be supported by the following Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability:

Messrs. D'AVIDGE, C. W. CLARKE, D. GRACE, H. PIERSON, HAGAN, HIND, RILEY.

Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mrs. WALCOT, Mrs. SKERRETT, Miss LOUISA BROWN, Miss FLOYD, &c., &c., &c.

Doors open at 6¾; performance commences at 7½.

In preparation, and will be immediately produced

AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,

in which Mrs. Williams will sustain seven different characters, as personated by her in Europe and America with universal success.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 1, begins at 7¾, over at 10 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT

AND

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

GREAT SUCCESS

of the new fairy spectacle,

BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,

OR THE

NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

Gorgeous scenery, splendid dresses, beautiful music, wonderful machinery and the most elaborate

PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS,

costing over

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The whole produced under the immediate direction of

MISS LAURA KEENE,

and pronounced by Press and Public the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.

Attention is called to

THE KINGDOM OF THE HOUR.
THE GROTTO OF LOVE.
THE PALACE GARDEN.
THE PALACE OF LACE.
THE BALLET OF LACES.
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS.
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY.
THE TRAVELING FOREST.
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

14th-st., New-York.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 4.

NEW ORATION.

MR. MASON JONES

(of Trinity College, Dublin,)

Will deliver his FIFTH ORATION in New-York, being the one which obtained the most eulogies from the British Press.

SUBJECT:

JONATHAN SWIFT,

THE WITTY DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S.

SYLLABUS.

Swift's Biographers and Critics: Lord Orrery, Sheridan, Delany, Dr. Johnson, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Croker and Mr. Thackeray—Swift's birth in Dublin—School and College Days—Life at Sir William Temple's—Meets King William III.—First Acquaintance with Hester Johnson (Stella)—Life at Laracor—Publishes "Tale of a Tub"—His Sudden Political Career in London—Meets with Miss Vanhomrigh (Vanessa)—Intimacy with Oxford, Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Steele, Prior and Gay—Offends Queen Anne—Is made Dean of St. Patrick's—His Political Power in Ireland—"The Drapier's Letters"—"Directions to Servants"—Anecdotes of his Peculiar Wit—"Gulliver's Travels"—Death of Vanessa—Character of the Times in which Swift lived—Greatness of his Genius—Character of his Writings—Their vast influence on Modern Literature—Death of Stella—The True Account of the "Stella and Vanessa" Controversy—Moral of Swift's Life and his Melancholy Death.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The easy delivery of the speaker, the earnestness of his manner, and the complete knowledge of his subject, evinced in the ample details and explanations furnished, at once enlisted the earnest attention of the audience. Frequent, hearty and unaffected applause testified to their gratification as some telling hit or burst of eloquence fell from the lips of the ardent speaker. His withering sarcasm, his denunciations of those who stand athwart the progress and advancement of the Italian people were eloquent and heart-stirring, and met with continuous applause. For two hours he kept his audience interested by his spirited and flowing oratory. He has a faculty of enchaining the attention of his hearers, and cannot fail to attract large audiences at each of his succeeding entertainments. We earnestly recommend the entertainment to the public.—*New-York Herald, Nov. 13.*

With a good voice, a delivery dramatically earnest, much self-possession of manner, and an uninterrupted fluency, Mr. Jones has a general style which is novel and effective.—*New-York Tribune, Nov. 13.*

Mr. Jones' comparisons and groupings were excellent, his eloquence charming, enchaining the audience throughout his oration, without the least interruption, during more than two hours. He received well-merited applause at the hands of an appreciative audience.—*New-York Express, Nov. 13.*

Mr. Mason Jones unites the desired elements of an almost perfect orator. He is enthusiastic, fervid and impulsive; but not rash, extravagant or fanatical. If passion blows the gale, certainly reason guides the helm. His physical organization is admirably adapted to the expression of his genius; his moral and emotional sympathies are quick, finely yet strongly organized, and modulate like a well-made instrument the voice to which they give tone and utterance, while his voice is strong and fitted for the expression of every variety of intonation and cadence.—*Sunday Evening Courier, Nov. 23, 1862.*

Mr. Jones' début as a lecturer was a telling success. The lecture closed with a magnificent peroration, which excited the liveliest admiration.—*Evening Post, Nov. 13.*

The speaker confined himself closely to the subject, and showed the secrets of his popularity, developed in a marvelous fluency of speech, a consummate art of grouping together, comparing and contrasting his themes, and a power of enchaining an audience and lifting it through every modulation of passion and feeling by the mere magic of a simple, easy, uninterrupted flow of language, a natural, unobtrusive gesticulation, and a capacity to place every subject before the mind's eye in the clearest light. Upon retiring, he was called out and greeted with continued applause.—*New-York World, Nov. 13.*

ADMISSION, 25 cents.

Seats in Parquet, 50 cents.

Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, and at all the principal hotels.

Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8 o'clock.

Mr. JONES will deliver his second oration in Brooklyn on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Subject—*Dean Swift, and His Critics.*

Mr. JONES will deliver one of his orations in Newark, N. J., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THANKSGIVING DAY attractions continued.

THE DRAMA, THE ICE KING.
THE DRAMA, THE ICE KING.
THE DRAMA, THE ICE KING.

or the

ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.

which was received with the utmost delight on

THANKSGIVING DAY,

by overflowing houses, and universally pronounced

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PIECE

ever presented in New-York, will be performed

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,

at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Also will be presented

A FAVORITE LAUGHABLE FARCE,

by the best comic company in the United States.

MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.

Engaged for a short time the celebrated

BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,

the largest lady of her age in the known world, being

ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 615 LBS.,

MEASURING FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.

She is beautiful, intelligent, and pleasing. Also on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as usual

OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,

exhibited and performed by the celebrated Lion-tamer,

HERR DRIESBACH,

who has astonished the world with his

CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.

THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.

THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.

LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES

of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,

Also, of

QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.

LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 17,

AT

THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,

No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Gilbert, [illegible] Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

FAIR

AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

For the Benefit of the

INSTITUTION, NO. [illegible] 6TH-AV.,

FOR THE

CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

To continue one week, commencing

TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1862.

Single admission, [illegible] cents; season tickets, [illegible] cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for sale at the

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,

and at the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Grand exhibitions at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. [illegible] East 28th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Declamation. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. L. B. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 [illegible], near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL, for the education and maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., will open at the "Home," TUESDAY, Dec. 2. All Societies, Sunday Schools and individuals working for it, are requested to send in their donations as soon as possible, in order that the tables may be arranged.

THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles and refreshments, in the vestry of the church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 4 and 5, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets of Admission 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.

No. 123 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 3 P. M.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. [illegible], 1863,

at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 149 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London. "For powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,

At No. 736 Broadway.

A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—Lowell Mason.

MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York Musical Review, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to supersede even the organ bellows—the longest thing yet [illegible] in capacity for expression."

For drawing-rooms, churches, or halls, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $85 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.

"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—Geo. Washbourne Morgan.

"Your Organ-Harmonium surpasses anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—John Zundel.

"I prefer them to all others which I have touched." [illegible]—William Mason.

New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $180 and $200. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 132 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years.

GEO. STECK.

MR. EML. BRANDEIS, PROFESSOR OF the piano, can accept a few more pupils for the morning hours. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,

Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec. [illegible]

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $85; Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of

M. O. ROBERTS,

No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER,

Will leave Pier No. 5, North River, for New-Orleans, on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.

Passage to New-Orleans, $75.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 6
KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Dec. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

FOR

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 2,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. S. Pease, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 16th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 2:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:37 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M. Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE.

In complete working order, machinery, moulds, &c., nearly new. Apply to

McCREDY & ARMOUR, No. 149 Pearl-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 139th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 303 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 520 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 4 lots, 25 feet by 122½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnace, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 25x20—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.

For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of

E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st., N. Y., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, *within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk* from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 44 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTE, sewing machine, and a set of handsome parlor furniture in exchange for an unimproved farm of 40 or 80 acres, in a most healthy and desirable locality near the old and thriving town of Black River Falls, Jackson County, Wisconsin. Title clear, good schools and society, and no incumbrance. Cash value of the land $10 per acre. Address Dr. H. W. C., Fulton Hotel, No. 144 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water one end of lot, three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the winter or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. [illegible] Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers, &c. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, No. 20 West 17th-st., for any length of time not less than one year. *If the renter desires to buy the furniture, it will be sold at a moderate price.* The house can be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. No applications must be made by any but private families with good references. The applicants may judge of the comforts of the house and furniture by seeing them. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 120 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., in complete order, with the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 121 Thompson-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—THE WELL-KNOWN OLD STAND Bakery and store No. 218 9th-av., one door below 24th-st. Rent moderate.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. Suitable for [illegible] office of the *Agriculturist,* No. 41 Park-row.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, two single and double rooms, for the Winter, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND wives can be accommodated with front rooms, in a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE LADY, IN a strictly private and respectable French family, where there are no other boarders and no children; not east of 5th-av., nor west of the 6th-av. Address [illegible], Box No. 187 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN a private genteel family, where all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Address J. S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $5 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 46 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Society will be held at their rooms, Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY, the 4th of December, at [illegible] o'clock.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Recording Sec'y.

[illegible]

[illegible] Lagrange in the morning, and [illegible] day, if lucky, you can make Grand Junction, about three miles. That same evening the [illegible] Grand Junction, and proceeding by the Mississippi Central Railroad, will probably "make" Jackson the next morning. At 12 noon, he takes another train, and, if no delays occur, he gets to the Mississippi River, at Columbus, the same night. From that point to this, the rate of progress is variable and uncertain, depending [illegible] the number of times the boat runs aground and the length of time required in each case to get afloat; the latter operation, by the way, I have observed, depends much upon the aptitude [illegible] by the mate. [illegible] could cure everything else in less time than it, and, in consequence, our landing [illegible] sometimes more than twenty hours.

On the [illegible] when we struck wood, that the pilots, mate and Captain, immediately went into the cabin to take a general drink, turning the boat [illegible] to the mate. The latter commenced his part of the necessary performance by picking up a handspike and knocking down all the deck hands within reach, damning the while the Captain, pilots, river, weather, his eyes, in fact, everything and everybody that happened to occur to him at the moment. Then the spars were launched, and after a good deal of hauling and pulling, yo-heave-ohing, accompanied with universal cursing all round, the hanging down or overboard of a few more deck hands by the mate, and a few side [illegible] among the deck hands themselves, the boat would be opened off and progress resumed, and continued until interrupted by another sandbar or a wood landing.

On our boat the passengers amused themselves as best they could. A half dozen tables were surrounded by gentlemen, who, with figured bits of pasteboard, were setting the possessor [illegible] of small piles of circular red and white pieces of ivory, technically known as "chips." Of course, the play was only to pass the time, [illegible] just stakes enough to add a slight zest to the amusement;—in short, it was merely a "little game of poker, to kill time." At one table, I noticed a sleepy-looking individual with a broken nose, another, with long white fingers and a Chatham-street cast of countenance, playing with a beef contractor of no [illegible] appearance, but whose chief virtue consisted in a well-stuffed wallet. They were having a quiet little game of poker, just to kill time, when Chatham-street dealt the contractor four "aces." Contractor endeavored to look unconcerned, and "swelled" the "pile" a dollar. He with the broken nose "passed out," and then Chatham-street, after apparently being astonished at the boldness of the other, and studying intently his "hand," remarked that he believed Contractor was bluffing, and then "saw" his dollar and "went" him five "better." Contractor made that "raise" good, and took one card. Chatham-street took the same number, and Contractor had the "ace," when the other bet a "chip." The first "saw" the "chip" and "raised" it ten dollars. Chatham-street responded and raised him twenty-five. Contractor began to look nervous, but thinking the other might be "bluffing," came out with his wallet, "saw" the twenty-five, and "raised" fifty. The fifty came up, and after a raise of fifty more. Contractor grew excited, but, after considerable hesitation, "saw" the fifty and "called" his opponent. The latter displayed four queens: the game ended by Contractor leaving the table in much tribulation and disgust. A few minutes later I walked out on the guards, where I saw the gentleman with the broken nose and him of the white fingers dividing a roll of bills—each stowed a fat roll in his right-hand vest pocket, and then, with an air of calm complacency, walked in the cabin and patronized the barkeeper to the extent of a pair of whisky-straights and another of cigars.

To cut the matter of the journey to this point short, I will only add that I left Lagrange Sunday morning and reached this place the next Saturday night.

I came here, intending to accompany the Grand Expedition southwards, whose object is supposed to be the much talked of movement called "opening the Mississippi River." The Northwest, having fought tolerably well during the war, and being of some slight consequence in a physical point of view, the magnates of eastern and other influential states have, it seems, at length concluded to yield to its wishes, and allow the river to be opened. Accordingly, orders to that effect were issued some two months ago, and the plan of "opening the Mississippi" was immediately commenced. The commander of the expedition, with commendable activity, instantly started for the capital of a prominent Western State, where he commenced "opening the river," by engaging rooms at the best hotel in town, where he still remains engaged in the same business—opening the river. Other necessary operations were not neglected to insure success in opening the river. Several of the gunboats came from Memphis, and lay, up to Cairo, and received a new coat of paint—all the officers of the land forces who could, immediately obtained a twenty days' furlough, and went for home, while at the same time, Gen. Curtis, in order to expedite the opening of the river, ordered Gen. Steele, at Helena, to report immediately with all his available forces at St. Louis, which, at the time, was in great danger from a regiment of guerrillas under Marmaduke at Little Rock, Ark., and who, any moment, might cross the thousand miles or so that separated him from St. Louis, and capture that city without warning.

Now was this all that was done to make sure the process of opening the river. Gen. Steele and command, upon arriving at St. Louis, were immediately sent back to Helena by Gen. Halleck; and at the same time an expedition went down the river to capture Arkansas Post, an important rebel position a short distance from the Mississippi, on the Arkansas River. In order that so important an operation might not fail, the following special order was issued:

Headquarters, Division of Eastern Arkansas, Helena, Ark., Nov. 15, 1862.

Expedition Fort Hindman, No. 1.—The following signals and rules will be observed:

1. 1 whistle, stop; 2 to go ahead; 3 to communicate; [illegible] to attack; 1—4 danger.

II. Gunboats must be as close together as practicable [illegible] signals.

III. Gunboats must be as little exposed as possible, and guards must be stationed on the hurricane decks.

IV. In fog or inclement weather, canoes in the advance will proceed [illegible] in the Mississippi River, Bayou Pierre, Bayou Meto, Grand River, Grand Prairie, Thornton's Bayou, Bayou Bartholomew, Big Creek, Bayou Fourche, Fourche Creek, Bayou Fourche Fourche, Bayou Cadron, Point Remove Creek, Point Remove Bayou, Cadron Creek, Cadron Bayou, Big Mulberry, Little Mulberry, Frog Bayou, Big Piney, Little Piney, Illinois Bayou, Petit Jean, Point Bayou, Point Bayou Creek, Point Bayou Bayou, Point Bayou Point, Point Bayou Point Creek, Point Bayou Point Bayou, Point Bayou Point Point, Point Bayou Point Point Creek, Point Bayou Point Point Bayou, Point Bayou Point Point Point, Point Bayou Point Point Point Creek, Point Bayou Point Point Point Bayou, Point Bayou Point Point Point Point, Point Bayou Point Point Point Point Creek, Point Bayou Point Point Point Point Bayou, Point Bayou Point Point Point Point Point, Point Bayou Point Point Point Point Point Creek, Point Bayou Point Point Point Point 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